The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1873. VOL. 88.--NO. 262.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

harges to be Presented to Congress Against Secretary Richardson.

MMIGRANT STATISTICS.

he President Preparing a Plan to Render the Currency More Flexible.

FILLIBUSTERING STEAMER SEIZED.

WASHINGTON, November 17, 1873.
pecial Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette Secretary Richardson.

One of the most uncomfortable men here is on. Wm. A. Richardson, Secretary of the easury. He is very uneasy on account of the tichness of the press upon his management of ystation's finances—feeling, as he does, that the ime for the present hard times will be laid upon his shoulders, whether justly or not. Besides s, the Hon. Charles Gibbons, of Philadelphia, es not seem to give up in the least the idea of ving the Honorable Secretary impeached for alleged illegal action with regard to the ca- l boat tonnage tax. In relation to this last uble the *Star* says:

Mr. Chas. Gibbons, attorney for the Lehigh vigation Company and others, in his letter the President preferring charges against the retary of the Treasury, which he is to lay Congress, accuses the Secretary of nulli- g the final decree of courts of the United and instructing collectors of customs to gard them; charges him with suppressing truth in his published letter of instructions the collectors of customs for the District of laware, in representing that an appeal has n taken to the United States circuit court the decree of the district court for the stern district of Pennsylvania, in the case re- ted to in that letter; with an arbitrary and cessive exercise of power, not vested in him the Constitution and laws of the United tes, in seizing the private property of citi- s without process of law, in places distant m their homes and harrassing them with tious and unnecessary suits without proba- cause; and finally charges the Secretary h a huge misdemeanor in office, in his in- ulgence to officers of the revenue, encourag- them to disregard and violate the acts of gress for the protection of the people ainst extension and willful oppression under ce of law. Mr. Gibbons says he stands ready maintain these charges by the production of mpetent evidence, before the proper court of peachment, whenever called upon to do so.

This Mr. Gibbons is a lawyer of considerable ty and prominence in Philadelphia. He s U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern Dis- t of Pennsylvania, under President Fillmore, has since occupied positions of trust in adelphia, and enjoyed an extensive practice. result of this effort to impeach Secretary Richardson remains to be seen.

rthern Pacific Railroad Commissioners.

Wm. A. C. Sands, James Steele and General F. Le Due, the commissioners to examine completed portion of the Northern Pacific road to Bismarck on the Missouri river, are the city, preparatory their report for the Secre- y of the Interior.

Master Iturbide in Washington.

Master Augustine Iturbide, grandson of the t Emperor of Mexico, accompanied by his ther, arrived in this city last Saturday, and is domiciled among other lions of the Capital- ns. Iturbide, now about ten years old, was heir apparent to the throne of Mexico under Iturbide dynasty, was adopted by Maximil- n, and would have succeeded to the throne that unfortunate empire survived. Iturbide first, it will be remembered, liberated Mex- from the Spanish yoke, and was afterward Emperor and occupied that position until ded by his affectionate and loyal subjects, being of Spanish descent, are not accustom- to stay their hands whenever an opportunity bedding blood presents itself.

Fitting Out Vessels.

rders for fitting out the vessels for sea were t in fast on Saturday, and all the Bureau busy at work, especially the Bureau of m Engineering. The Chief of the Bureau s there is a rattling among the dry bones of bureau, as most of the officers are loth to only four or five having volunteered.

Immigrant Statistics.

ficial returns made to the Bureau of Statis- show that there arrived at the port of Bos- during the quarter ended September 30, 3, 9,254 immigrants, of whom 4,556 were les and 4,704 females.

ges.—Under 15 years of age, 2,075; 15 and er 40 years of age, 6,066; 40 years of age and r, 1,113.

ationalities.—From England, 2,920; Ireland, 7; Scotland, 271; Wales, 8; Nova Scotia, 4; Azores, 1,535; Germany, 472; Sweden, 4; Prince Edwards Island, 272; Newfoundland, Russia, 33; Cape de Verde Islands, 27; way, 26; Poland, 26; New Brunswick, 22; stria, 70; Denmark, 20; balance scattering. he immigrants represented 183 different oc- pations. Those 20 and over were: Servants, ales and 1,120 females; laborers, 1,951 males 18 females; merchants, 76; clerks, 55; car- ers, 74; joiners, 39; blacksmiths, 26; en- eers and engine drivers, 26; cotton weavers, 20; weavers specified, 45 males and 3 fe- ales; tailors, 41 males and 4 females; spinners, males and 5 females; shoemakers, 24; print- 22; seamen, 182; masons, 154. Only five sengers died on the voyage.

Changes of Examining Surgeons.

he following named have ceased to be Ex- ining Surgeons for the Pension Bureau: H. Wheat, Spelling, W. Va.; S. G. Jarvis, remont, N. H.; H. J. Cornish, Turin, N. Y. he following have been appointed: Robert ner, Gettysburg, Pa.; Wm. H. Campbell, nsburg, Ky.; Isaac S. Manning, Ottawa, nois.

Telescope Nearly Ready.

he new telescope having the largest object s in the world is nearly ready to be placed osition in its new dome at the Naval Ob- tory. The completion of the instrument, ts accompanying apparatus, will make the Allegheny Observatory superior to any other the United States, and equal, if it believed, any in the world.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.
WASHINGTON, November 17, 1873.

A Fillibustering Steamer Seized.

he American fillibustering steamer General man entered the harbor of Aspinwall on 3d inst., under the name of General Ariza, was at once seized by Captain Cushing, of United States steamer Wyoming, for using gal ship papers and sailing under the flag of duras, while it is claimed she is an American el. Her case will be decided by the United es Court.

t for Injuries Received on a Railway.

n the case of Catharine Brown, colored, nst the Washington, Alexandria & George- n Railroad Company, to recover damages for sonal injuries in being put out of a ladies' , the Supreme Court, to-day affirmed the gment for the plaintiff, holding that the rt below had jurisdiction, and that the action properly sustained against the company. s does not decide the general question of the ht of railroad companies to make regulations aining the races in their cars in the absence hicter provisions prohibiting it.

e President's Message—What he will Recommend.

During a brief conversation, the President said should, in his message, again recommend leg- ation on Utah affairs, in order to relieve judi- l matters in that territory from the present barrassment. He would, in calling attention financial subjects, submit again not yet fully ared, tendering the currency more flexible, preventing it, if possible, from being used, recently, for gambling purposes.

Reduction in the Registration Fee.

he Postmaster General to-day issued an or- reducing the registration fee on domestic rn and packages from fifteen to eight cents, ommencing on the first of January next.

A British Vessel Sailed for Cuba.

Her British Majesty's steamer Niobe sailed m Jamaica for Cuba on the evening of the inst.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The legal tenders outstanding amount to $362,- 5,611.

CINCINNATI.

The Public Library.

CINCINNATI, November 17.—The Board of anagers of the Public Library elected Rev. seph Vickers, of this city, Librarian of the blic Library this afternoon, subject to con- mation by the Board of Education.

The Pork Trade.

The number of hogs received at this market ce Saturday noon has been 23,000.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 17.—The Pacific Mail mpany's steamship Colima, from New York, ct. 1st, for San Francisco, was at Rio de Ja- iro with a shaft broken on the 23d ult.

LIVERPOOL, November 17.—The steamships igorin and Thuringia, from New York, have rived out.

PORT COLBURN, November 17.—The tug Anna Dan, from Toledo, with a dredge and two ows, lost the scows in a gale off Grand River Saturday night.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The steamship rbrooks, from Cardiff, has arrived.

KINGSTON, ONT., November 17.—There is a lief prevalent here that the United States ser Ada, which left Kingston with forty of- s and men on board, has been lost with all nds.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 17.—A fire broke out this afternoon in the fifth story of White & Clegg's printing establishment. It destroyed e building and the adjoining premises. Loss ,000; partially insured.

FOREIGN.

Message from President MacMahon to the French Assembly.

BATTLE BETWEEN ARABS AND TURKS.

The Revolution in Panama Ended.

MEXICO.
Congressional Election.

MATAMORAS, November 17.—The election for member of Congress in this district resulted in favor of Senor Valasco. His friends are celebrating his triumph to-day with a procession, music, fireworks and ringing of church bells. Valasco has been the steadfast friend of Ztona Libera, was a member of the Mexican Border Commission recently investigating the claims of the inhabitants of the frontier States of Mexico for losses sustained on account of depredations from Texas, and he is an active opponent of General Cortina. His re-election to Congress is, therefore, regarded by his party as of great importance to the frontier States of Mexico.

Monterey and Saltillo Occupied by Troops.

MATAMORAS, November 17.—The mail from Monterey to-day brings intelligence that the federal troops under General Treno are occupying Monterey and Saltillo to maintain order.

General Zepeda, who was deposed as Governor of the State of Coahuila, is again at Saltillo, and has organized several hundred State troops with which to oppose the forces of the Congress of the State which deposed him and recognizes De Salas as Governor. Another conflict between General Zepeda and the friends of Salas is anticipated.

Silver on the Way to Monterey.

A large conducta of silver is on the road between Setacaticos and Paltillo. Five hundred federal troops were dispatched to escort it to Monterey to prevent it falling into the hands of either of the parties who are opposing each other.

FRANCE.
Message from MacMahon on the Prolongation of his Term.

PARIS, November 17.—President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly to-day, which was presented and read by the Duke D'Broglie. The President says that it has been decided, as best for the interests of the country, to ask of the Assembly the prolongation of the powers of the present executive for seven years. He deems it his duty to indicate the guarantees of courtesy that it has been kept back, but for the simple reason that it is entirely devoid of importance. It has not been, nor will it be, answered by the Emperor.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 17, 1873.

Bankruptcy Proceedings Against Jay Cooke & Co.

John E. Fox & Co., of Philadelphia, have begun involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy in the United States District Court, in this city, against Jay Cooke & Co., and the defendants have been enjoined from parting with any of their assets until the question of the adjudication of the firm as involuntary bankrupts has been passed upon.

The New Police Justice Act Decided Constitutional.

Judge Lammore has decided the new police justice act as constitutional.

UTAH.

Memorial to Congress.

SALT LAKE, November 17.—The memorial to Congress for legislation for Utah thus far has over three thousand signatures in the mining district alone.

Mining Suit Dismissed.

The great suits of Haskins vs. Wall for the well-known Winsor group of mines in Little Cottonwood, involving nearly two million dollars, were dismissed to-day in the District Court on motion of the plaintiff.

Emigration to the West.

Travel west on the Pacific Railroad is unprecedently large, and daily increasing. The utmost facilities of the companies are scarcely sufficient to accommodate the extraordinary number of passengers.

Work for the Unemployed in Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., November 17.—The Board of Aldermen to-night resolved to inaugurate an extensive system of street improvements, under the authority of the city to provide work for the unemployed, at the rate of twenty and one-half cents per hour, and also to call upon mill owners to provide work at reduced wages for their employes through the winter.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Advices from Antioch state that the of five hundred Newfoundlanders on the island, only one hundred are supplied with provisions.

—The mills in Cohoes, New York, did not resume yesterday, as was expected, and will not until there is an improvement in the market.

—Mrs. Moore, residing in Memphis, committed suicide on Monday afternoon by taking laudanum. Cause—destitution. She leaves two young children.

—Lewis Rosenstein, one of the negroes who murdered Abraham Behem, near Middletown, Penn's, on Friday night, was arrested in New York on Sunday evening.

—The President has signed the commission of Wm. Gibson as Postmaster at Austin, Nevada, and appointed Henry Oscar Wagoner, Jr., of Illinois, Secretary of the United States.

—John Moody, the accomplice of Rosenstein in the murder of Behem near Middletown, Pa., on Friday evening, was arrested in Harrisburg on Monday.

—A dispatch says the woolen mills at Owensboro, Ky., were on Monday morning destroyed by fire. Mrs. A. C. Wood, John Taylor and Mr. Perdor lose $20,000. Twenty operatives are thrown out of employment.

—F. Shaw & Bros.'s extensive tannery at Jackson Brook, Me., was totally destroyed by fire last Sunday night, together with about $50,000 worth of stock. The total loss is nearly $100,000, on which there is no insurance.

—Hugh McCulloch, of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, sailed for England on Saturday. The firm will be dissolved at the end of the present year, when Mr. McCulloch and his English partners will continue the business under a new and strong combination.

—A dispatch from Henderson, Ky., says a man named Thompson, at that place, while in a drunken fit, shot and killed his wife, and after being arrested by the policeman who attempted to arrest him, he unsuccessfully attempted to commit suicide. He is now in jail at Henderson.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE VIRGINIUS.

Spanish Version of the Capture.

THE JUNIATA READY FOR SEA.

President Grant's Views on Cuban Affairs.

CUBAN BONDS ON THE MARKET.

A Warning from Great Britain to Spain.

INDIGNATION MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Speeches by Hons. W. M. Evarts and S. S. Cox.

Spanish Version of the Capture of the Virginius.

NEW YORK, November 17.—A dispatch from Havana of the 16th gives the story of the capture of the Virginius as obtained from Spanish sources, and says the most remarkable feature of the capture is the absolute non-resistance of the Virginius when overhauled. The Tornado was cruising on the 31st of October under sail, about eighteen miles from the Cuban coast. In the afternoon she sighted a steamer about six miles distant, heading toward her. The Captain ordered steam to be got up, and soon the strange steamer headed for the coast of Jamaica, distant about 100 miles. The Spanish Captain suspected the steamer was the Virginius, and ordered the engineers to get up all the steam possible, even if they burst the boilers, and drive the engines to their utmost speed. The Tornado, with a full head of steam, gained steadily, but night coming on, the Spanish Captain feared he should lose the vessel; but the moon rising, he was enabled, by keeping all hands on deck, at the masthead and in the rigging, to keep in sight until the corvette had neared her sufficiently to bring her guns to bear. A shot was fired, but the stranger made no reply, and four others were fired in succession, the last at 10 P. M., and immediately the steamer, which had led the corvette a chase of nearly eight hours, hove to. Two boats were lowered, and without resistance the Virginius was boarded. The Spaniards took possession by hauling down the American flag which the Virginius had displayed throughout the chase, and hoisted the Spanish flag instead. Captain Fry, in the usual manner, handed over the steamer's papers for examination by the officer in command. The boarding party and that officer at once took charge of them, and both vessels were headed for Santiago de Cuba.

The Spanish Iron-Clad Arapiles

The fine Spanish iron-clad Arapiles still occupies the dry dock, with a red and yellow flag floating at her peak. Work on this vessel has not been suspended, as reported. Admiral Rowan contradicts the published report that orders had been given to confine the crew of the Arapiles to the limits of the navy yard.

Spanish Barbarity.

An Aspinwall dispatch from Kingston says it is rumored that Ryan and Verona, not dying easily, a Spanish officer thrust his sword through Ryan's heart and that the blood-thirsty mob severed the heads from the bodies, placed them on pikes and marched through the city.

Recruiting Seamen.

The recruiting of seamen and marines for the United States navy is in progress at the usual offices.

The Virginius Reported Sunk.

The Virginius is reported to have been sunk at St. Jago.

Excitement at Panama.

There is great excitement in Panama, where Ryan was well known.

Activity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, November 17.—At the Navy Yard the same activity is manifested as for the past few days. To-day 250 men were added to the force. The Juniata is now ready for sea, and will anchor off the Battery to await orders. It is stated by an employe of the Navy Yard that work upon the Spanish iron-clad Arpiles was suspended this afternoon.

President Grant on Cuban Affairs.

The President to-day, in conversation relative to Cuban matters, said: This Government had thus far acted on such facts as had reached it, and was now engaged in collecting from all available sources further information concerning the capture of the Virginius and further particulars attending the revolting executions which followed that event, was desirable that the information should be of such a character as would leave no doubt whatever as to its reliability. The propriety of this course was too evident to require argument. The Government has been careful as to what it is now doing and what it may hereafter do, to act upon facts, and not upon assumptions and unconfirmed reports. It was essential that we should be prepared to maintain our position. The President said he had received none of the views hitherto expressed by him concerning events in Cuba, but had more than ever been confirmed in them by recent occurrences. He shared with the public the denunciation the capture on the high seas of a vessel sailing with a regular clearance, under the United States flag, and the startling events which so quickly followed. Spain never having considered the Island of Cuba in a state of war, and there being no proclamation by the United States according belligerent rights to the insurgents, the Virginius, if regularly cleared for the island of Cuba, had a right to en Havana or any other open port of the Spanish possessions. The Government did not recognize any right on the part of Spain in the present state of affairs to interfere in any manner with our merchant ships on the seas, except in the usual right in her own ports, and within the marine league of the coast of any of her dominions, and of this fact she is aware as a matter of course. It is the determination of this Government to protect our citizens in all their rights, and to compel respect to the flag. The present naval preparations were with this view not to initiate war by the President, that power being vested in Congress, but to be prepared for all possible contingencies. Upon the meeting of Congress all the facts in the possession of the Executive Department relative to Cuban affairs would be laid before that body, with such recommendations as occasion might demand. To-morrow, he said, he would commence the preparation of his message, but would delay that part relative to Cuban affairs till within a day or two of the meeting of Congress, desiring first to obtain all possible information upon the subject.

Newspaper Mails Returned from Havana.

The steamship *Cleopatra*, which arrived to-day, brought the newspaper mails she took on her outward bound trip to Havana. The Spanish authorities refused to allow them to be landed.

Volunteers for the Prospective War.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 17.—An infantry company of sixty-five men, organized in this city, has tendered its services to Governor Leslie in view of a prospective Spanish war. A meeting will be held on Tuesday night to secure further enlistments. A federal veteran also offers to raise a regiment of one thousand men.

A Warning from Great Britain.

LONDON, November 17.—It is stated on official authority that the Foreign Office has instructed the British Minister at Madrid, the Consuls at Havana and Santiago, and the Governor of Jamaica, that the Government reserves its decision on the question of the executions which have already taken place at Santiago, but will hold the Spanish Government and all concerned responsible for any additional executions of British subjects.

Cuban Bonds on the Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.—The sale of Cuban bonds has been commenced in this city by an agent. They are sold at twenty-five cents on the dollar, and as they bear 7 per cent. interest, many prominent citizens are, either through a belief that the investment is a good one or through a disposition to aid the cause, purchasing freely.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard.

A hundred additional hands were put to work at the Navy Yard to-day, and this afternoon an extra gang was employed.

Colored Troops to Liberate Cuban Slaves.

MEMPHIS, November 17.—An officer of the Cuban Junta is here, it is said, for the purpose of raising a colored regiment to assist in liberating the slaves in that isle.

Indignation Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, November 17.—About three thousand American and Cuban citizens met in Steinway Hall to-night for the purpose of giving expression to their sense of the late outrages in Santiago. Wm. Evarts was chosen to act as the chair. A list of Vice Presidents was read, among them being Hon. John A. Dix, A. T. Stewart, John Kelly, Wm. E. Dodge, Fernando Wood, A. R. Lawrence, Wm. C. Connor, Judge Josiah Sutherland, General Frank Sigel, Wm. Cullen Bryant, John Jacob Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles P. Daly, Enoch L. Fancher, Harper C. Van Voorhist, A. Oakey Hall, Wm. A. Havemeyer, Oswald Ottendoerfer, F. Delafield Smith, and others.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, in opening the meeting, said he felt, when he accepted the invitation to preside at the meeting, as every person must have felt. The Cuban question was one of the greatest importance. He rapidly reviewed the various steps which brought this nation face to face with the present difficulty, and said: During the whole period of the struggle for independence by Cuba, the greatest insults had been offered to the American flag by Spain and her rulers. Our complaints were met by regrets and concessions, and in correspondence with Spain about this matter a convention of both nations was effected, which had its seat at Washington, to seek redress for the grievances. Now, like a thunderbolt, two nations, America and England, had been stricken by the shock of a transaction which had just occurred, a shock which moved the whole civilized world. This island, with its immense commercial relations, has been the scene of struggles for liberty and coercion of power. A ship, accredited with being under the American flag, while on the high sea, and distant from Cuba, is visited by the pride and arrogance of Spanish power; turning from her, pursued, overtaken and captured; all on board conveyed to a harbor, where four men are taken out of her, condemned and shot; then forty more, followed by fifty-seven others. The British and American Consuls spoke in vain. Their interference went for naught. We had a complete understanding with Spain to the effect that every citizen of our country taken by them for any act should have a trial before a proper tribunal and have competent legal defenders if there was peace between this country and Spain. No matter of what crimes these men were guilty, under the laws of nations they should have been called to account by the country to which each belonged. The laws of piracy allowed any nation that wished to punish an offender, but there was no evidence to show that the Virginius was a pirate. Still, if she was a pirate, we hold that the law could not be carried out in her case without a trial, condemnation or conviction. Away, then, with the idea that our citizens are to be dealt with in the thought that they were engaged in marauding. Do not fear but the President of the United States is imbued with the same feeling as pervades this meeting. We deal with Cuba as a community, and we intend to have redress for these outrages [loud and prolonged cheering], and security, perfect and absolute security, that no such disgraceful butcheries shall ever again be repeated. [Renewed applause.] We will receive from the Government of Spain, though we desire the public to be upheld, promises that her power must be more efficacious over her own forces in Cuba, and if she wants help, we are prepared to give it. If it be true that Spain can no longer control the actions of her subjects, we will see to it that they will not have all the immunities from a regular constituted power and authority. We would make the American people feel that that power would not again be disturbed in the future.

The concluding portion of his speech was received with uproarious cheers and cries of "War, war."

Hon. S. S. Cox was the next speaker. He claimed that the Virginius at the time of the seizure was duly authenticated by our Government. Our flag rightfully was at its mast. It had our register and clearance. The seizure was on the high seas; not within Spanish waters; not within the marine league. There was no recognition by Spain of belligerent rights to the insurgency of Cuba, and the legal status of the vessel was the same as the right of citizens to walk the streets or city parks.

Mr. Cox then referred to the barbarities practiced by the Spaniards throughout the whole war, and said that it had been a war without pity, without remorse. Rapacity and despotism, confiscation and butchery have added daily significance to the flag of Spain, which, red and yellow, is a river of blood between the margin of gold.

As a remedy for the existing state of affairs in Cuba, Mr. Cox suggested an intervention of all civilized nations.

Letters of apology were then read from Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, Governor John A. Dix of New York, Governor Joel Parker of New Jersey, Governor Charles R. Ingersoll of Connecticut, Governor Hendricks of Indiana, Henry W. Beecher, John W. Forney of Philadelphia, and Hon. Gerritt Smith.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that in view of the war for the suppression of the Cuban rebellion, which has been going on for five years, without any evidence of success, and that the Spanish volunteers have outraged the rights and persons of American citizens, the people of the United States look to the great soldier now presiding over the Government to take the promptest and most decisive action consistent with the dignity and past precedents of our Government.

The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That we adopt the language of Thomas Jefferson in 1793, when he, as Secretary of State, wrote to the Spanish representatives in regard to outrages committed by the Creek Indians in the Spanish territory of Florida upon American citizens—"If we are disappointed in this appeal, if we are to be formed into a contrary order of things, our mind is made up. We shall meet it with firmness. The necessity of our position will supersede all appeal to calculation now, as it has done heretofore. We confide in our strength without boasting of it; we respect that of others without fearing it. If we cannot otherwise prevail on the Creeks to discontinue their depredations, we will attack them in force. If Spain chooses to consider our defense against the savage butchery as a cause of war to her, we must meet her also in war with regret, but without fear."

In consequence of a large number of people being unable to gain admittance to the hall, an impromptu meeting was held at another hall, which was also crowded to excess. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Wm. C. Robinson, Col. Charles S. Spencer, Col. Frederick A. Conkling and others.

Senator Sumner Interviewed on the Virginius Affair.

(Special to the N. Y. Tribune.)

BOSTON, November 17.—Senator Sumner, in an interview to-day in regard to the Virginius affair, said he had written and sent to New York a letter to be read at a meeting there to-night. This letter embodied his views of the subject. It is a very delicate question, Mr. Sumner hinted, and no opinion could be carefully and calmly formed. The haste and heat of popular clamor he did not think calculated to generate sound and sober views. "I suppose," he remarked, "that I shall be attacked for what I say, and that my position will surprise the people. They have contrived to get up a vast deal of excitement on this question. There is a heedless popular indignation which overlooks the real issue. Give the people a little time to cool off, and they will listen to calmer views."

Mr. Sumner also remarked on the attitude of certain London journals in this matter, some of which, never very friendly to the United States, are doing all they can to rouse indignation in this country. We need to be very careful, he thought, in how we adopt our policy to the opinions received from that quarter. They would be too glad to involve us in a war with Spain. They do not like Republicanism in Spain, and would only delight to have it crushed by Republicanism in America. England would rub her hands in glee if she could make out the Virginius a second Alabama. She would be glad if we placed ourselves in the same position as herself by recognizing the Virginius. As to the legal aspects of the case, Mr. Sumner said they appeared to his own mind very clear. The fact that the vessel went under the United States flag does not necessarily compromise our honor if she was a filibuster. The flag and the papers could only be part of the pretense. It would be foolish, however, he remarked, to make the case of the Virginius a plea for the recognition of Cuba. It would be cruel to precipitate a war with Spain unless we were really driven to it. We must save the Spanish republic if possible.

The Latest from Cuba.

HAVANA, November 17.—The report received from Clenfuegos that fifty-seven more of the Virginius prisoners had been executed is not confirmed by later advices from Santiago. The following dispatch has been made public here:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 12.—There have been no further developments. The man-of-war Isabella la Catolica has arrived here to convey the Virginius to Havana. The attitude of the authorities is unyielding. They insist on their perfect right to dispose of the Virginius as a pirate, in accordance with international law, and that no one has a right to interfere with them. They will execute more executions, but the trials are proceeding. The British man-of-war Niobe is still here. It is reported that correspondence is being carried on between her Captain and Governor Burrel about the British and other foreign subjects captured on the Virginius. There are rumors that an American corvette from Aspinwall and another from Key West are on the way here.

INDIANA.

Water Works at South Bend.

SOUTH BEND, November 17.—To-day the immense stand pipe of the South Bend Water Works was raised in position. This is the first attempt ever made to raise so large a tube from the ground in one piece, and of course the event attracted immense crowds from every direction, and the occasion was made one of great rejoicing on the part of the citizens of South Bend. These water works were planned by J. & H. Birkinbine, hydraulic engineers of Philadelphia. The stand pipe was constructed by the National Boiler Works of Chicago, and was raised by Lee Shapley, of South Bend. The length of the tube is 200 feet, diameter 5 feet, weight 43,382 pounds, and capacity 29,500 gallons. It is made of 1/4 plates of iron, fastened by 9,856 rivets, and has 1,200 feet of caulked seams. The weight of the base casting is 10,920 pounds.

TENNESSEE.

Destructive Storm.

MEMPHIS, November 17.—The storm last evening has been general, as for the first time within six years the press of this city is almost entirely without reports, the telegraph lines being prostrated in every direction. In Raleigh, a village nine miles north of this city, a new hotel was blown down.

ALBANY.

Phelps' Embezzlement.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 17.—The expert employed to investigate the books of the State Treasurer's office reports the amount of Phelps' embezzlement at between $310,000 and $311,600, and from present indications there seems to be no chance of the State recovering any of the stolen funds.

Raid by Mexicans Confirmed.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—The report that Cabello Blanco, a noted Mexican bandit, had crossed into Texas, and with a party of of marauders was robbing and plundering the country above this, has been confirmed. A store was robbed of about $5,000, a lot of dry goods and ammunition. They then recrossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, near Los Cevas. The military were informed, but too late to make pursuit.

—A dispatch says a colored man named Levi Blue, at Morganfield, Union county, Ky., attempted, while in a state of intoxication, to kill a man against whom he had a grudge, but failing in this, he vented his rage by stabbing a young colored man named Simpson to the heart, killing him instantly. The colored men of the neighborhood are in pursuit of the murderer.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Nov. 17, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

The cyclone now central near Cape Hatteras will probably move northeastward along the Atlantic coast.

For the Middle and Eastern States, high northeasterly winds, threatening weather, rain and snow.

For the lower lake region, brisk northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, snow and rain.

For the South Atlantic States, northwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain, with falling temperature.

For the Ohio Valley, and thence to Tennessee, variable winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain.

For the Northwest and upper lakes, and southward to Missouri and Illinois, northerly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, rain and snow.

Cautionary Signals

continue for Cape May and New York, and are ordered for Norfolk, New Haven, New London, Woods Hole, Boston, Portland, Me., Eastport and Duluth.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, November 17.—River eleven feet six inches; rising pretty rapidly. Weather cloudy; sprinkling rain. Arrived—Juniata, Pittsburgh; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; James D. Parker, Memphis.

LOUISVILLE, November 17.—River rising slowly, with 5 feet 8 inches in canal and 3 feet 8 inches in pass down Indian chute. Weather cloudy and cool. The Ironsides arrived from Pittburgh with six hundred tons of railroad iron for Elizabethtown and Paducah. The railroad steamer Walker Morris was inspected yesterday. Arrivals—United States, Cincinnati; Sandy, Troy; Grey Eagle, Henderson; Charmer, Evansville; Ironsides and barges, Pittsburgh. Departures—United States, Cincinnati; Tarascon, Henderson; Sandy, Troy; Charmer, Cincinnati; Judge Baker and barges, New Orleans; Ironsides, Pittsburgh.

EVANSVILLE, November 17.—Cloudy and damp; light rain this evening; prospects of more. River fallen 3 inches. Mercier 42; no 48. Down—Bowling Green, 5 A. M.; Ben. Franklin, 3 P. M.; Mary Ament, 4; Arkansas Belle, 5. Up—Mary Houston, 6 A. M; Morning Star, 10:30; Arlington, 1 P. M; Bettie Gilbert, 3 P. M. Business fair.

CAIRO, November 17.—Arrived—Carrie V. Kountz, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Jas. Kinzey, St. Louis, 1; Idlewild, Evansville, noon; Scudder, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Jas. Kinney, Vicksburg, 3; Kilgore, New Orleans, 3; Carrie Kountz, St. Louis, 5. River fallen 4 inches. Cloudy and warm.

ST. LOUIS, November 17.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Liberty No. 4, Cairo. Departed—Clinton, Keokuk; Chester, Memphis. River falling slowly. Slight rain this afternoon; cooler.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—Arrived—Robert Mitchell, Louisville. Departed—Louisville, Cincinnati; Katie, Chicot City. Clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, November 17.—River falling steadily. Cloudy and warm. Departed—Capital City, Vicksburg; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis; Mary Alice, New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, November 17.—Up—John Howard, Babbage and barges. Down—Sam Hale and barges, and Belle Lee. Arrived—City of Helena. Clear and cool. River rising.

NASHVILLE, November 17.—River rapidly rising; 3 feet 4 inches on shoals. Raining and warm.

"QUEEN OF THE ANTILLES."

The Island of Cuba—A Short Geographical and Historical Sketch—The Civil and Military Government — Oppressions of Spain—When the Insurrection Broke Out.

Just at this interesting period of Cuban affairs anything that relates, even in the remotest degree, to the island of Cuba, is read with deep interest; therefore we lay the following before our readers. Owing to the fact that it is the largest of the West India Islands, Cuba has received the poetical appellation of "Queen of the Antilles." The figure of Cuba is long and narrow, approaching to that of a crescent, with the convex side looking towards the north; its western portion lying between Florida and the peninsula of Yucatan, leaves two entrances into the Gulf of Mexico. The greatest length of the island, following its curve, is about six hundred and sixty miles; its breadth, which is very irregular, varies from eleven to one hundred and thirty-five miles, while the coast line may be estimated at eighteen hundred miles. The total area of the island is 48,480 English square miles. The coast is surrounded with many islands, keys and reefs, but notwithstanding the difficulty of approach to its shores, it has several excellent harbors, that of Havana being one of the best in the world. As respects the civil jurisdiction, Cuba is divided into three provinces or departments, comprising within their limits 156 *partidos* or counties. These three departments, the Eastern, Central and Western, have Santiago, Trinidad and Havana as their respective capitals. The Government is vested in a Captain General, appointed by the mother country, who is supreme military commandant, and also civil governor of the western division of the island. The remaining provinces have each a Governor, who has independent civil power, responsible only to the Court of Spain. The Island is also apportioned into three military divisions, identical in topographical distribution with the three civil provinces, the chiefs or governors of which are of course subordinate to the Captain General. The royal court of Puerto Principe, of which the Captain General is the *ex officio* President, has the supreme jurisdiction in all criminal and civil affairs. The population of Cuba, according to the most recent statistical authority (1862), numbers 1,370,211 people, of which 764,750 are whites and the balance colored persons. The total population is at the present day variously estimated at from 1,500,000 to 1,700,000. Cuba, the richest jewel in the crown of Spain," was discovered by Columbus, October 28, 1492. It was first named Juana, then Fernandina, and afterwards Santiago and Ave Maria. The natives called it Cuba, which name has since come into general use. The first Spanish settlement was formed in 1511. The colonists carried on continual war with the aboriginal inhabitants, who were almost exterminated by 1560. General Lopez having, in spite of the prohibitions from the Government of the United States, invaded Cuba at the head of an expedition of American filibusters, May 17, 1850, and again August 12, 1851, was captured by the Spanish authorities, and executed at Havana, September 1, 1851. Cuba, as is well known, has always been considered by the mother country as an inexhaustible mine for the replenishment of her treasury. Whenever money was needed by the Spanish Government the purse of this "ever faithful isle" was invariably taxed to its utmost, whenever men were required to fight the battles of Spain, Cuba sent forth more than her fair quota of her loyal sons; whenever any other burden had to be borne the "Pearl of the Antilles" uncomplainingly offered her shoulders to bear the heaviest portion of it, without ever reaping any other recompense for her many sacrifices than oppression of the most tyrannical kind. The Spanish Government always looked upon Cuba as upon a foreign country—or rather as upon a conquered and hostile territory, and so did every Spanish official that was sent to that fair isle, from the Governor General down to the meanest servant that followed in his suit. The country had long panted for liberty, when, upon the receipt of the news of the Spanish revolution, Sept.-Oct. 1868, an insurrection broke out in this colony on the 10th of the last named month, and on the same day a declaration of independence was issued at Manzanillo, and a national Junta formed. This revolutionary movement rapidly spread over the whole of the eastern and central divisions of the Island. The insurgents appointed Don Carlos Manuel Cespedes, a native Cuban, their commander in chief, and their Junta or provisional government applied to the United States for their recognition as belligerents. Numerous skirmishes and minor engagements occurred between the Spanish troops and the rebels with varying and unimportant results. Whether the endeavors of the Cubans to gain their independence from the Spanish rule will finally succeed, or whether the Spanish arms will triumph over the insurgents, will mainly depend upon the part which the Government of the United States will deem it to the interests of this country to take in this question.

MURDER IN DAUPHIN COUNTY.

A Terrible Tragedy.

Abraham Behm, residing in Londonderry township, Dauphin county, about four miles from Middletown, was murdered on Friday last. Two negroes had stopped at the house of two batchelor brothers named Behm and asked for something to eat, which they got. They did not leave immediately, but stayed about the barn, where Mr. Behm, who was about seventy years of age, went to shell some corn. While he was in the barn, the negroes came up behind him and murdered him. They used a flail and a hatchet for their horrible work. They left the house after robbing their victim. On Saturday in Harrisburg, a negro named Lewis Rosenstine recently liberated from the Eastern Penitentiary, whither he had been sent for stealing a violin from a blind man, was arrested as one of the murderers. And yesterday afternoon at the same place, John Moody, another negro, was arrested as the accomplice. He has also just been released from the Penitentiary. The evidence is strong against them. A reward of four hundred dollars had been offered by the farmers in the neighborhood for the capture of the assassins.

THE Boston *Post* cheerily thinks there is the best of reasons for driving off all tendency to depression in view of the present situation. The country will have been thoroughly cured of the passion for inflation and its attendant vice of speculation by the time the trouble blows out of the sky, and with the banks freshly concerned to aid legitimate business only, the export trade, assuming unparalleled proportions, and a reduced market craving the productions of our industrial establishments, the future is bright with the light of business promises which are to conduct the country to a larger and sounder prosperity.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

THE English Ashantee expedition is making steady progress, having defeated the Ashantees with great loss, and followed their retreating forces into the interior.

THE shooting of his wife, by Templeton, of New York, was a most cowardly attempt at murder. The poor woman is still living, but it is thought that death will result from her wounds.

SOME of the most eminent men of the country are responding to calls for addresses on the "Virginius" affair. The feeling among the masses runs high, and war will, no doubt, be welcomed by many.

THE Cookes are to retire from the London firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and Mr. McCulloch, with the London partners, will form a new firm. It now looks as if the Cookes would be heavily pressed by their creditors.

THE city government of New York has decided to appropriate $1,000,000 for the purpose of continuing work in several of he Departments. The design of this is to keep a large number of persons in employment, and thus save their families from suffering. It is one of the wisest possible forms of affording relief.

IT IS now stated, among other things, that there were seventeen British subjects among those captured on board the "Virginius." From this the argument is put forth that the British will be ahead of us in securing satisfaction. What of it? We do not think this country is under any special necessity of running a race with Great Britain for "satisfaction." What we do want is to be right, and then state our demands.

A GENERAL marking down of values is one of the results of the panic now visible. This will be the leading feature in the commercial world during the Winter. We notice that shrewd dealers at the East first make their prices to suit the times, and then advertise themselves to the public in the most liberal manner. Those who do this are quite sure of as good a run of business as is ordinarily enjoyed at this season of the year.

A DIFFICULTY.

Hon. W. H. Kemble has addressed a note of inquiry to the Philadelphia *Press*, relative to the objections of the passenger railway companies to paying the taxes levied upon them for Centennial purposes into the State Treasury, and the difficulty of remedying their objections under the new Constitution. He says "they might be willing to contribute towards the Centennial expenses incurred by Philadelphia, but they are not willing to permit the State to make appropriations as *State* contributions and call on the citizens of a single county to foot the bill. If I am right in my interpretation of the Constitution, it is only necessary for the next Legislature to pass the act as originally presented to bring into the City Treasury in the next four years $800,000. But section 1 of article 9 of the new Constitution says: "'All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation *public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial* not used or hired for private or corporate profit, and *institutions of purely public charity.*' It seems to me that the above clause will prevent the Legislature from taxing the railroads of Philadelphia, unless they tax all similar corporations throughout the Commonwealth, which would simply be absurd, for of what *special* benefit is the Centennial to the horse-railways of Pittsburgh that they should be *selected* to bear its burdens."

As we remember it, the taxes referred to were clearly defined, and their payment into the State Treasury was intended to reimburse the State for advances it might make on account of the Centennial. If we are right in this, there can be no valid objection to the law as it stands. The State does not *give* at all to the Centennial, —it merely *secures* and *advances* certain amounts, which are to be made good to the State Treasury by the proceeds of the tax above referred to. If we are right in this, an act declaratory of the meaning of the original act, if that be in any degree obscure, may be passed. This will give the people of Philadelphia the credit properly due them, and remove the objection mentioned. But we think Mr. Kemble quite right in the suggestion he offers that no special tax can be levied on the Philadelphia passenger railways under the new Constitution. But in our view, the law now in existence is all right, and if tampered with at all,—merely needs to be made clear as to original intent.

THE EXECUTIVE AND WAR.

There is an unnecessary amount of energy being expended, just at present, in several quarters, in a seeming effort to force the President into some act of war against Spain. This is absurd, as President Grant is not in the habit of being driven into a false position by mere clamor. He has not the power to declare war, and to commit an act of war is equivalent to an exercise of power he does not legally possess. But if the public manifestations on the subject are designed to give Congress to know how the people feel, they are well enough. It will be two weeks before Congress meets; in that time the violent ebullitions of feeling will have expended their force, and we may look for the calm and steady judgment of the people to find expression. That this will be right we do not doubt; and that the ultimate determination reached will be just and proper, is entirely certain. But that we shall have war declared in an illegal manner we do not believe.

The President and his advisers are doing all that is proper to be prepared for any emergency that may arise. Secretary Fish is in earnest telegraphic correspondence with Minister Sickles, and the purposes and ability of the home Government to deal with the Cuban officials will be fully ascertained. At this writing there are rumors of a Cabinet crisis at Madrid, because of the affair. We interpret this to mean that a portion of Castellar's Cabinet are not willing to attempt to blame or punish the authorities at Santiago, or the officers of the "Tornado." But whatever power there is in the home Government to afford reparation for the wrong will have developed itself, through the efforts of our State Department, by the time Congress meets.

The Secretary of the Navy is rapidly putting our available war vessels and ironclads and monitors in condition for service, and is sending them, as rapidly as prepared, to the Cuban coast. If Congress shall find it necessary to declare war, or authorize the President to do so, we will be ready to make the war effective at once. The War Secretary has also taken measures to concentrate troops at Pensacola, so as to have them at hand if needed for effective service. All this is within the prerogative of the Executive. It is merely a preparation to give vigorous effect to any measures that Congress shall authorize. If the outcome of the correspondence with the Spanish Government shall be proper reparation, the vigorous measures taken will be valuable for the protection of American vessels against future attempts to capture or annoy them.

But we shall not have war under two weeks, if at all. The probability is, that the affair will be amicably settled. At any rate, it is quite certain that the Home Government in Spain very earnestly desires to dispose of the affair in a manner that shall be entirely satisfactory to us. If it does not render the satisfaction desired, it will be because the absurd pride of the Spaniards prevents. In such a case, Congress may declare war; but we will probably not look farther than Cuba for satisfaction, unless Spain is more foolish than we think it possible for even her to be.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The new Constitution has two articles touching the enactment of laws—one entitled "The Legislature," and the other "Legislation." The one relates to the body which shall enact laws, and the other to the scope and method to be observed. We have to consider the latter, only, in this article. The one great object of the people, in favoring a Consitutional Convention at all, was to have the pernicious special legislation, from which we have suffered so much, entirely broken up. It has been, very justly, regarded as the centre and starting point of all other corruptions. Because we had special legislation, we have had bribery, a professional lobby, a multitude of laws, many of them unrighteous in that they gave to one man or set of men privileges not enjoyed by all. We are not entirely sure that the profession of politics is not, as much as else, the outgrowth of this. The question is, does the new Constitution cure this gigantic evil; if so, this alone gives great value to the new fundamental law.

The article on Legislation requires that no law shall be passed except by bill, the original purpose of which shall not be changed; and the bill shall go through a committee and be printed, and except appropriation bills, it shall have but one subject, and this shall appear in the title. It shall be read three times, and amendments shall be printed, and the yeas and nays taken on the final passage, and the yeas and nays are to be taken on amendments by the House other than that in which they originated. This is all precautionary. It is meant to prevent "sneaking" bills through the Legislature,—a practice which forms one of the most important adjuncts of special Legislation. Admit the one evil, and the other is necessary. They are twin brothers. We suppose, for years past more or less doubtful bills have yearly been enacted into laws, without the knowledge of the majority of the Legislature, by some of the many tricks that are stopped by the sections, the pith of which we give above. This, then, is one important item,—that the practice of "sneaking" bills through the Legislature is stopped.

Section seven itemizes the subjects concerning which no special legislation shall be had. We hope our readers who are at all interested in the subject, will be at the pains to carefully read the section referred to. It is careful and seems to exhaust all the possibilities of special legislation. The article appeared in our issue of Friday last, and will again be published during the current week. We submit that the dangers of special legislation are very carefully and completely guarded.

Sections eleven and twelve stop the leakages that have existed in the form of extra compensation to legislative officials and public officers, and for furnishing the State officials with articles needed in their several departments. All these supplies are to be furnished by contract, awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, under regulations to be fixed by law.

Sections thirteen to nineteen, inclusive, relate to the manner of raising and appropriating monies,—and the appropriation bill is specially guarded against the evils which have hitherto beset it. In succeeding sections actions for recovery for injuriesare indefinitely extended, both as to time and amount. Section twenty-four rigidly requires that all railroad obligations held by the State shall be met as provided for on their face. This effectually disposes of all measures to get the Sinking Fund securities away. Inspectors of merchandise, manufacturers, add the like are dropped from the list of State officers, by the twenty-seventh section. The remainder of the article refers chiefly to bribery of members of the Legislature, or of corrupt solicitation. The possibilities involved are very closely considered and provided against; and the provision against bribery is just as perfect and complete as it is possible to make it in a fundamental law.

We have briefly stated the salient features of the Article on Legislation. As far as this can be done, it guards our Legislature against impurity, whether from bribery, legislation, or any other source. Is not this a *great reform?* Even if there should be some slight particular in which the other articles are imperfect, is it not important enough to secure this much—to give your vote for the new Constitution? Consider.

CURIOUS EXPLANATION.

The Pope and Emperor William.

The Roman correspondent of the London *Telegraph* of October 27th, writes:

"I must explain the real story respecting the letters of the Pope and the Emperor William. Pius IX. is furious, and says that Bismarck 'is a monster.' The fact is, that the Pope has really been ill used. Some three months ago, after the Pope's speech to the members of the German Catholic Club, and the consequent recall of the German Charge d'Affaires at the Holy See, the Pope gave up his whole time to the French restoration question. When the rumor was spread that, in consequence of the attitude assumed by France towards Italy, Germany would unite more closely to Italy, the Pope personally planned a most absurd scheme. 'If,' he said, 'the Emperor William will not interfere in any question regarding Italy, if he will promise not to interfere even in the event of a Franco-Italian complication, the whole Catholic clergy in Germany will at once become submissive to the empire.' The Pope was allowed to believe that the Emperor was not unwilling to make some such arrangement, but was requested to make the first advance to the Emperor William. Pius IX., without in the least consulting Antonelli or anybody else, wrote off his letter to the Emperor. The Emperor's reply did not come, and the Pope soon suspected that 'silence signified mischief,' and so it did, for the Pope only received his answer when the Emperor William had received the answer of King Victor Emmanuel that he would visit Berlin and engage in open resistance to the Church of Rome."

Freezing of Insects in Winter.

It seems our investigation as to whether the sap of plants will freeze is starting inquiry in all directions. A Peoria, Illinois, man found a wasp "frozen," and took the insect into the house and held it by the tail while he warmed his ears over a gas jet. You wouldn't believe it, says an eye witness, but the Peoria naturalist says its tail thawed out first, and while its head was so stiff and icy it couldn't wink, its "probe" worked with inconceivable rapidity, to the great distress of the minister who was present, who was dreadfully horrified by the hideous profanity consequent on each and every movement of the probe aforesaid.

A NEW life-boat, built wholly of cork and cane, was tried for the first time at Liverpool recently, and was found to be in many respects an improvement on the boats generally in use. It weighs only one-third as much as the boats constructed out of ordinary materials. Its strength and elasticity are such that it cannot be broken by rough usage. It is self-emptying, and cannot be capsized, in any sea. It can be launched without the aid of davits and tackle, and it is less costly than any other so-called life-boat. The trial was as thorough and severe as it could be made, but it proved successful in every way, fully answering the representations of the inventor, Captain G. J. Coombe, of Liverpool.

"PLEASE don't shoot the cows," is a sign on a farmer's fence near Chicago, intended for city sportsmen who go out after prairie chickens.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

VARIETY OF FOOD.

The *Scientific American* is of the opinion that we require variety in our food. It says experience has proved that, for some reason unknown to science, variety is essential to health after reaching the age when we are free to choose our food. The perpetual recurrence of the same edibles, even though their number be considerable, becomes in all periods of life except infancy, not only wearisome, but positively injurious. Salt pork, salt fish and potatoes, with pies, poor bread and Japan tea, are the staples of food of thousands of families during our long Winters. It should be understood how needful a change of diet is from time to time. Fresh vegetables, particularly in the country, are readily obtained and preserved, and should be unsparingly used. The edible roots, as turnips, carrots, onions and beets, and cabbages, are as well worth preserving as the omnipresent potato. All these vegetables need thorough boiling, and more than they generally get.

ECONOMY IN COOKING.

I sometimes meet people who seem to think that all economy, especially in cooking, is meanness. People who have everything to buy soon learn if they are attentive that butter and eggs and sugar are very expensive items in the family. They are all good in their place, but they are often used so freely as to interfere greatly with the comfort and prosperity of the family. "Lucy Maria" observes that "housekeepers add grease and sweetening at the approach of company." It does seem that people imagine that good cooking consists in using a great proportion of shortening, sweetening and lightening in the way of butter, lard, and eggs. They pile these into things that would be quite good enough and far more digestible without them. Are these the people who cannot afford to buy nice fruit—to say nothing of books and newspapers? Are they the ones who think it extravagant to get good playthings for their children?

CODDLED APPLES.

The name is homely, but the article good. After the smaller fruits are out of season, coddled apples make one of the very best desserts that can be sent to the table. Gather small, unripe apples; do not peel them, but cut them into slices from the core; put them in a saucepan and pour on water enough to cover them; cover the saucepan and stir the apples occasionally to prevent burning, and when thoroughly soft, mash them smooth through a sieve. Send to the table in a glass or china dessert-dish with milk or cream, if you have it, and put the nutmeg and grater on the table for those who like this spice.

CLEANING COAT COLLARS.

A correspondent, "H. T. B.," in the far off land of Tasmania, sends what she considers the best method of cleaning coat collars: "Take a piece of ammonia stone (carbonate of ammonia) the size of a walnut and put it in a cup of warm water. When dissolved take a piece of clean flannel and dip it in the solution and rub the collar two or three times with it. It will also remove the glossy appearance along the seams and upon the elbows."

CHAPPED HANDS.

For chapped hands we advise the free use of glycerin and good olive oil in the proportion of two parts of the former to four of the latter; after this has been well rubbed into the hands and allowed to remain for a little time, and the hands subsequently washed with castile soap and tepid water, we recommended the belladonna and collodion flexile to be painted, and the protective film allowed permanently to remain.

MAKING GOOD BREAD.

A Hired Girl's Grievance

"Do you know how to make good bread?" asked Annie's new mistress. "Yes, I can make good bread," said Annie, "but I want to make my own yeast or else use the dry yeast cakes." "But I use baker's yeast," said the mistress. "I hate to use it," said Annie; "the dough is so apt to sour." "That is very true," was the reply; "it will hardly do to mix the sponge at night in such hot weather." "Let me run down to the grocery and get some yeast-cakes. I used those at my last place and they made very nice bread—very light and always sweet." So Annie begged and she was allowed to have her way. She went to work as though she knew what she was about, and the mistress would not interfere, though she had her fears for the bread at two or three points during the process of making. But it came out "just beautiful." Then Annie, who had seemed very anxious that her bread should be just right, told a bit of her experience She went to work for one woman who would not let her make bread in her own way, but directed her at every step, and between them both they always spoiled the bread, and Annie was blamed for it every time, especially as she had said, when hired, that she could make good bread. Her mistress made the bread alone, one day, and Annie says it was very poor stuff compared with what she knew she could make if allowed to do it in her own way. She heard her mistress tell her husband and tell some of her neighbors that Annie "could not make a loaf of bread," and she took the first pretext for leaving the place, and ever since has been praised as a breadmaker, as she often had been before. It is quite fair to let a hired girl, who really has had some experience, try her own way the first time, and if it proves a poorer way than ours we can teach her better, and she will, perhaps, appreciate the lesson.—*American Agriculturist.*

Captain Buddington at Home.

A Groton correspondent of the Norwich *Bulletin* writes: "Last Friday Captain Buddington, of the Polaris, returned to his home after an absence of more than two years. It is safe to say that he is the best slandered man the country has produced since Grant fought the battle of Shiloh. But he looks bright, cheerful and good natured, and this all arises from good digestion and a good conscience. 'I have a good conscience', he says, 'and I can bear the reproaches of those who reproach me.' He has brought to the Government all the journals and memorandum books, including the latest entries in Commander Hall's journal, and by these he is able to dissipate the wild rumors which have been raised against him. Hall, among his last entries, speaks of the faithful manner in which Captain Buddington has carried out his orders. And why should he not? Captain Buddington was his old and tried friend. Since 1860 they have 'Wintered and Summered' together more than once. It was this Captain Buddington with whom he made his voyage to Frobisher's Straits in 1860-62, and it was this same Buddington that he thought of before all other men, of whom he knew a host, for his North Pole Expedition."

Matrimony in America.

In ideal matrimony the husband and wife are not absorbed into each other by any means. They remain totally separate individuals, with their own aims, desires and loves, but blending as it were into one whenever union is necessary. The wife in this marriage is no slave or toy to her husband, but his equal, companion, friend and adviser, inspirer, stimulator, and even agitator. Him she meets with open, frank eyes, not in the barbarous fashion of western Europe, abashed and submissive, and him she leads on to a higher and nobler life, not administering to his base material comforts and ease, but urging him ever onward and upward. The ideal husband, knowing her to be his equal in every respect, mental and moral, naturally regards her with the deepest veneration that she is physically his inferior. This ideal condition, according to the account of many foreign observers, actually exists somewhere in this country—where we have never seen stated, but probably not in Connecticut, Indiana, or Illinois.—*The Galaxy for December.*

JUDGING from the almost rapturous way in which Americans praise any competent feminine worker in unaccustomed trades, one might be forgiven for thinking some of the complaints of the women's platform unjustifiable. Here is a Western newspaper printing a radiant paragraph about a sensible, practical, intelligent young lady who for more than a year has edited and published a journal in Ohio, and who likewise conducts a printing department attached thereto. Then here is another young lady upon whose head the suns of nineteen Iowa Summers have shone, and who is held up for admiration as having with her own hands during the past season raised 1,000 bushels of corn, 500 head of cabbage, and 100 bushels of onions, and who expects to net $500 from the same.

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A. Bradley, J. G. Bradley, A. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Christian Shoenberger, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF PITTSBURGH.

You who work all day in the hot stifling atmosphere of the offices, or counting-room. And when you go out put on a big overcoat, leaving your fine linen shirt bosom exposed to the piercing cold wind, is it any wonder that so many of you are affected with Colds, Inflamation of the Lungs, Consumption, &c. The idea of covering up the shoulders and back with two or three thicknesses of heavy woollen and leaving the most vital parts covered with a single thickness of linen, is to say the least very unwise. You should buy a CHEST PROTECTOR, made of Chamois Skin and the finest Lambs Wool, you will find the best assortment, and the greatest variety at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

VARIETY OF FOOD.

The *Scientific American* is of the opinion that we require variety in our food. It says experience has proved that, for some reason unknown to science, variety is essential to health after reaching the age when we are free to choose our food. The perpetual recurrence of the same edibles, even though their number be considerable, becomes in all periods of life except infancy, not only wearisome, but positively injurious. Salt pork, salt fish and potatoes, with pies, poor bread and Japan tea, are the staples of food of thousands of families during our long Winters. It should be understood how needful a change of diet is from time to time. Fresh vegetables, particularly in the country, are readily obtained and preserved, and should be unsparingly used. The edible roots, as turnips, carrots, onions and beets, and cabbages, are as well worth preserving as the omnipresent potato. All these vegetables need thorough boiling, and more than they generally get.

ECONOMY IN COOKING.

I sometimes meet people who seem to think that all economy, especially in cooking, is meanness. People who have everything to buy soon learn if they are attentive that butter and eggs and sugar are very expensive items in the family. They are all good in their place, but they are often used so freely as to interfere greatly with the comfort and prosperity of the family. "Lucy Maria" observes that "housekeepers add grease and sweetening at the approach of company." It does seem that people imagine that good cooking consists in using a great proportion of shortening, sweetening and lightening in the way of butter, lard, and eggs. They pile these into things that would be quite good enough and far more digestible without them. Are these the people who cannot afford to buy nice fruit—to say nothing of books and newspapers? Are they the ones who think it extravagant to get good playthings for their children?

CODDLED APPLES.

The name is homely, but the article good. After the smaller fruits are out of season, coddled apples make one of the very best desserts that can be sent to the table. Gather small, unripe apples; do not peel them, but cut them into slices from the core; put them in a saucepan and pour on water enough to cover them; cover the saucepan and stir the apples occasionally to prevent burning, and when thoroughly soft, mash them smooth through a sieve. Send to the table in a glass or china dessert-dish with milk or cream, if you have it, and put the nutmeg and grater on the table for those who like this spice.

CLEANING COAT COLLARS.

A correspondent, "H. T. B.," in the far off land of Tasmania, sends what she considers the best method of cleaning coat collars: "Take a piece of ammonia stone (carbonate of ammonia) the size of a walnut and put it in a cup of warm water. When dissolved take a piece of clean flannel and dip it in the solution and rub the collar two or three times with it. It will also remove the glossy appearance along the seams and upon the elbows."

CHAPPED HANDS.

For chapped hands we advise the free use of glycerin and good olive oil in the proportion of two parts of the former to four of the latter; after this has been well rubbed into the hands and allowed to remain for a little time, and the hands subsequently washed with castile soap and tepid water, we recommended the belladonna and collodion flexile to be painted, and the protective film allowed permanently to remain.

MAKING GOOD BREAD.

A Hired Girl's Grievance

"Do you know how to make good bread?" asked Annie's new mistress. "Yes, I can make good bread," said Annie, "but I want to make my own yeast or else use the dry yeast cakes." "But I use baker's yeast," said the mistress. "I hate to use it," said Annie; "the dough is so apt to sour." "That is very true," was the reply; "it will hardly do to mix the sponge at night in such hot weather." "Let me run down to the grocery and get some yeast-cakes. I used those at my last place and they made very nice bread—very light and always sweet." So Annie begged and she was allowed to have her way. She went to work as though she knew what she was about, and the mistress would not interfere, though she had her fears for the bread at two or three points during the process of making. But it came out "just beautiful." Then Annie, who had seemed very anxious that her bread should be just right, told a bit of her experience She went to work for one woman who would not let her make bread in her own way, but directed her at every step, and between them both they always spoiled the bread, and Annie was blamed for it every time, especially as she had said, when hired, that she could make good bread. Her mistress made the bread alone, one day, and Annie says it was very poor stuff compared with what she knew she could make if allowed to do it in her own way. She heard her mistress tell her husband and tell some of her neighbors that Annie "could not make a loaf of bread," and she took the first pretext for leaving the place, and ever since has been praised as a breadmaker, as she often had been before. It is quite fair to let a hired girl, who really has had some experience, try her own way the first time, and if it proves a poorer way than ours we can teach her better, and she will, perhaps, appreciate the lesson.—*American Agriculturist.*

Captain Buddington at Home.

A Groton correspondent of the Norwich *Bulletin* writes: "Last Friday Captain Buddington, of the Polaris, returned to his home after an absence of more than two years. It is safe to say that he is the best slandered man the country has produced since Grant fought the battle of Shiloh. But he looks bright, cheerful and good natured, and this all arises from good digestion and a good conscience. 'I have a good conscience', he says, 'and I can bear the reproaches of those who reproach me.' He has brought to the Government all the journals and memorandum books, including the latest entries in Commander Hall's journal, and by these he is able to dissipate the wild rumors which have been raised against him. Hall, among his last entries, speaks of the faithful manner in which Captain Buddington has carried out his orders. And why should he not? Captain Buddington was his old and tried friend. Since 1860 they have 'Wintered and Summered' together more than once. It was this Captain Buddington with whom he made his voyage to Frobisher's Straits in 1860-62, and it was this same Buddington that he thought of before all other men, of whom he knew a host, for his North Pole Expedition."

Matrimony in America.

In ideal matrimony the husband and wife are not absorbed into each other by any means. They remain totally separate individuals, with their own aims, desires and loves, but blending as it were into one whenever union is necessary. The wife in this marriage is no slave or toy to her husband, but his equal, companion, friend and adviser, inspirer, stimulator, and even agitator. Him she meets with open, frank eyes, not in the barbarous fashion of western Europe, abashed and submissive, and him she leads on to a higher and nobler life, not administering to his base material comforts and ease, but urging him ever onward and upward. The ideal husband, knowing her to be his equal in every respect, mental and moral, naturally regards her with the deepest veneration that she is physically his inferior. This ideal condition, according to the account of many foreign observers, actually exists somewhere in this country—where we have never seen stated, but probably not in Connecticut, Indiana, or Illinois.—*The Galaxy for December.*

JUDGING from the almost rapturous way in which Americans praise any competent feminine worker in unaccustomed trades, one might be forgiven for thinking some of the complaints of the women's platform unjustifiable. Here is a Western newspaper printing a radiant paragraph about a sensible, practical, intelligent young lady who for more than a year has edited and published a journal in Ohio, and who likewise conducts a printing department attached thereto. Then here is another young lady upon whose head the suns of nineteen Iowa Summers have shone, and who is held up for admiration as having with her own hands during the past season raised 1,000 bushels of corn, 500 head of cabbage, and 100 bushels of onions, and who expects to net $500 from the same.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, -- $778,351 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in July and January. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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JOSEPH BROWNE'S,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

A BROADSIDE.

The Modern Fashionable Belle.

A lecturer recently drew the following picture of a modern fashionable belle, when ill-health is brought on by her injudicious life:

Then come the weary days and sleepless nights of physical suffering that almost shuts her out from society. Her heart palpitates on the least exertion, and her pale, sunken cheeks, cold hands and feet, tell the poverty of her blood. She cannot bear tight corsets, and the muscles of her lower limbs are so weak that she can scarcely stand in the little narrow high-heeled boots to which she has been accustomed, much less take an erect, steady step; and her appetite, poor at best, is now entirely lost. Besides her nervous system is completely unstrung; she is impatient and fretful, and sobs and chokes hysterically whenever the thought of her poor health forces itself upon her attention.

Then she becomes the head of some unfortunate young man's house:

The fashionable young wife has been educated in æsthetics but she knows nothing whatever of the dietetics and the good domestic management. She knows all about music and painting, and so skillful are her delicate fingers at the key-board of the piano and on the canvass, that they seem as if directed by divinity; but, nevertheless, she cannot bake a loaf of nice light bread, nor distinguish in the market stall a beefsteak from a roast, pork ribs from mutton chops. She is, however, thoroughly posted concerning the latest styles of French dress, and can distinguish at a glance the imitation of a fine lace from the genuine article; can make every variety of crochet work, as well as the most beautiful patterns of embroidery; but withal she cannot cut and make for herself even a calico frock, or her husband a shirt, much less prepare for him with her own hands, if Bridget should happen to be absent or on a strike, a good meal, and keep a neat, well-ordered home to sweeten the labor of his business hours In other words, she is exclusively ornamental and expensive—is an entire stranger to the useful that would both smooth her own pathway and aid her husband in his early hardships—

For nothing lovlier can be found
In woman than to study household good,
And good works in her husband to promote.

Fortunately, the broadside is expended on what is only a class, and a small one. Our American girls, generally, know more about keeping a house, and less of work, than, we verily believe, those of any other nation.

MADAME NILSSON.

Her Experiences at St. Petersburg.

Madame Nilsson has given to an American "interviewer" some of her experiences. In St. Petersburg the students escorted her to the theatre with torchlight processions. During the performance at this theatre she was recalled forty-five times, and the stage was absolutely embedded with flowers, upon which it was necessary for her to walk several yards before reaching the footlights. The tokens of regard presented by the students must have sometimes sorely tried the equability of the artist's nerves. On more than one occasion, incredible as it may seem, some of the students, in company with not a few officers of dignified rank, prostrated themselves on the ground and welded themselves into a floor, upon which Mme. Nilsson was obliged to walk in order to reach her carriage. "This was too much," said the speaker, her eyes glistening at the remembrance. "It was really too trying to an artist's feelings to expect her to accept it. But there they were, and what was I to do? At my concerts the people behaved so sometimes that I was frightened." Being requested to mention the particulars, Mme. Nilsson said that the people rushed to the edge of the stage, snatched at the hem of her dress and tore it into fragments, caught her and held her so that she could not move, and left her in a condition that must have resembled that of the "priest all tattered and torn." They stole her gloves, her fan, her handkerchief, her bouquet, and almost took her slippers from her feet. Nothing to compare with it is seen elsewhere. English audiences are sterling and solid; but once having secured their good will you may count on retaining it, even after you have lost your voice and your artistic power."

Remedy for a Dog Bite.

In the case of the bite of a dog where the teeth penetrated the flesh, whether the dog was known to be mad or not, use the same precautions. Wash the wound with warm water, extract all the virus possible by sucking the wound with the lips, and then cauterize it deeply with the caustic most readily obtained. The time in which the effects of the bite of a mad dog would be seen, varies from two to three days to as many years; but if no effects are felt after two or three months, as a general thing, the patient may consider himself safe. Bites made through clothing are seldom productive of much harm, as even if the dog is mad the clothing absorbs the virus before the teeth reach the flesh. Most of all the fatal cases are where the person was bitten on the same naked spot. If one is situated where he can take a Turkish bath soon after being bitten, do so by all means. The perspiration will help to carry off the poison that may lurk in the system.—*Herald of Health.*

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what all's them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in going it blind. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO.,
Pittsburgh, September 13, 1873.

NOTICE TO RIVER MEN.

Notice is hereby given to those interested in the Navigation of the Allegheny river, that the Contractor for the Stonework of Union Bridge, across the Allegheny river at the Point, Pittsburgh, has commenced work. Pier No. 4 is located on north side of channel, distant 212 feet from shore. The other Piers will be located each 344 feet apart, across the river to Smoky Island. The Contractor will keep a RED LIGHT by night on the Channel Pier as a signal of danger.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. SMITH, Chief Engineer.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM. ALEX. G. COCHRAN

Gazzam & Cochran,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
96 Diamond St., Pittsburgh,
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Legal business transacted and collections made in all parts of the United States through reliable correspondents

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemn stock wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Monday, Nov. 17, 1873.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPECIALTIES.

At 18 3-4, Black Poplins,
At 25c, Black Poplins, Extra Value,
At 25c, Black Poplins,
At 30c, Black Alpacas,
At 25c, Colored Alpacas,
At 12 1-2c, Dress Goods,
At 10c, Dark Dress Goods,
At $3 00 Felt Suits,
At $1.60, Cheney Bro.'s best Black American Silk.

With a Full Stock

In every Department.

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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

GREAT SALE

OF

BLACK ALPACAS.

Immense Reduction.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE BEST BARGAIN

OF THE SEASON.

Having purchased the entire importation of one of the best makes of

BLACK ALPACA,

In the market at an immense reduction, we will offer for a few weeks the following astonishing bargains:

Best Mohair Alpacas

THE 50 CENT QUALITY AT 35 CENTS.
THE 65 CENT QUALITY AT 50 CENTS.
THE 75 CENT QUALITY AT 60 CENTS.
THE 87½ CENT QUALITY AT 65 CENTS.
THE $1 QUALITY AT 75 CENTS.

This is a two-fold reduction.

We guarantee the goods to be as represented. We will sell as good an Alpaca for 35 cts. as can be bought elsewhere for 50 cts. As good an Alpaca for 50 cts. as can be bought elsewhere for 65 cts., and so on through the lot. We have nearly fifty thousand (50,000) yards of the Goods, and we are determined to put them at a price that will move the goods rapidly. Call and see them.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,

172 and 174 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, AND
26 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh.

H. J. LYNCH,

JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

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Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices.

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
CAPITAL, $400,000.
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We rom ise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
jy2-f

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, $250,000.
In' erest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
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BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
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CAPITAL - - - $300,000.
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Deposits received and 3 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Special attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
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Stock and Note Broker,
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Stocks, Bonds, Mo Rages and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.
GERMAN NATIONAL BANK
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to the business of correspondents.
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JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier
DAILY GAZETTE.
FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, 6 P. M., Nov. 17, 1873.
The demand for money is still in excess of the supply, and, as a consequence, rates still keep a great deal higher than they ought to be. The continued high rates for money can only result in great injury to all our business interests. As to our financial future, however, there are many and conflicting opinions. On the one hand there are men who can see nothing but gloom and disaster ahead, while on the other hand, there are business men who predict that in sixty days money will be so plenty that investors will be glad to find profitable employment for their money. In our opinion, neither of these views is correct. Confidence is a plant of slow growth, and it will take months to regain that which has been lost, but gradually it will return to the accustomed routine of business. Money, however, will be close for at least three months to come. In New York to-day stocks have been rather unsettled, in some cases remaining lower, steady, and in other cases declining considerably. It is probable that this week will witness a marked decline in some of these stocks, as many realizations are taking place. In Philadelphia stocks are strong and advancing in price. Pennsylvania Railroad to-day sold at 44¾, certainly a very fair figure. At this price persons desiring to realize had better do so. Gold to-day opened at 109¾ and closed at 109¾. The Cuban war excitement has now been fully discounted; the bulls will realize, and gold probably in a few days will again be at 108.
Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Sat'y.	Monday.
6's of 1881—coupons	109¾	109¾
U. S. 5-20's—1865—coupons	108¾	108¾
" 1867 new	108¾	109
" 1868 "	110	109¾
" 1865—coupons	113¾	113¾
" 1867 "	107	108
" 10-40's—coupons	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	109	109
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	88¾	87¾
Erie	43	43
Erie A. & P.	19¾	19¾
Lake Shore & L. S.	19½	20
Ohio & Miss.	29¾	29¾
Chicago & Rock Island	109¾	109¾
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	92¾	93
Chicago & Northwestern	68¾	67¾
" preferred	77¾	77¾
Fort Wayne & Chicago	92¾	92¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	77¾	77¾
Pacific Mail	28¾	28¾
Western Union Telegraph	86	85¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	20¾	20¾
Toledo & Wabash	40¾	40¾
Harlem	109	108¾
Chicago and Alton	90	91
Adams Express	51	51
American Express	56	57
U. S. Express	57	57¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	94	94
Fort Wayne	92	92
Michigan Southern	84	83¾
Illinois Central	107	108
Canton	50	50
New Jersey Central	93¾	92
Hannibal & St. Joseph	19¾	19¾
" preferred	34¾	34¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 73 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of actual sales of stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Sat'y.	Monday.
Pennsylvania Central	43¾	44¾
Reading	34¾	35¼
United Cos. of N. J.	113	113
Camden & Amboy	118	118
Lehigh Valley		50
Penna. R. R.	85	85
Central Transportation	57	57¾
Empire Transportation	51	50
Penna. scrip dividend	91	91¾
N. C. & St. L. R.	69	69¾

NEW YORK, November 17, 1873.
Money was easy at 5 to 7 per cent. The Associated Banks gained $115,000 in legal tenders. Sterling was higher at 106¾ for sixty days and 109¾ for sight. Customs receipts $377,000. Gold closed at 109¾, after selling at 109¾. Loans were 6, 7, 1-32 and 3-64 for carrying. The final rate was 7 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $445,000. Clearings $39,000,000. Governments were steady. State bonds closed dull. Stocks opened heavy and declined ¼ and 1 per cent.; afterwards became strong, and advanced from ¼ to 4¼ per cent. About midday the weakness returned, and the market remained in this condition until just before the close, when a slight recovery took place. Dealings were well distributed, but the most active stocks were Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Pacific Mail, Wabash and Union Pacific. The decline in stocks was partly due to heavy realizations and partly to a telegram from Washington that Senator Sherman did not believe in either war or inflation. After the close of business a rumor was afloat that a London banking company identified with a prominent American railroad by the negotiation of bonds, and still holding a balance belonging to the railroad, was in trouble. The total stock sales between twelve and two o'clock amounted to 52,000 shares, of which 13,600 were Western Union, 10,300 Union Pacific, 1,900 Wabash, 1,800 Pacific Mail, 3,400 Lake Shore, 3,000 New York Central, 5,000 St. Paul, 1,800 Lake Shore, 1,200 Erie, 600 C. C. & C. I., 1,000 Rock Island, and 900 Northwestern.
Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 114¼; 5-20s, '62, 108¾; do. '64, 108¾; do. '65, 109¾; do. '65, new, 112¾; do. '67, 113¾; do. '68, 113¾; 10-40s, 109; 10-40s, 107¾; currency sixes, 110¾. State bonds—Missouri, 6's, Tennessee old, 73; do. new, 70; Virginia new, 36; do. old, 36; North Carolina old, 22; do. new, 14. Canton, 58; Western Union Telegraph, 85¾; Quicksilver, 17¾; Adams Express, 56; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 94; American Express, 57; United States Express, 57¾; Pacific Mail, 28; New York Central, 87¾; Erie, 42¾; do. preferred, 66; Harlem, 109¾; do. preferred, 112; Michigan Central, 108¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92¾; Illinois Central, 107¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 77¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 109¾; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 92¾; Chicago & Northwestern, 68¾; do. preferred, 77¾; Toledo & Wabash, 40¾; do. preferred, 62¾; Illinois Central scrip, 92¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; do. preferred, 33¾; Terre Haute, 5; do. preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 90¾; do. preferred, 95; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 68; Burlington & Quincy, 92¾; Lake Shore, 67¾; Panama, 193¾; Illinois Central, 92; Union Pacific, 22¾; Central Pacific, 90¾; Chicago, 78; Hartford & Erie, 96; Delaware & Lackawanna, 90¾.
LONDON, November 17—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £89,000. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was 7 per cent. Consols for money, 92¾; for account 92¾; 10-40s, 91; new 5s, 91¾. Erie, 36¾.
LONDON, November 17.—Linseed oil 29s 9d. PARIS, November 17.—Rentes 57f. 40c.

COMMERCIAL.
Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.
PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 17, 1873.
Business generally has been dull during the past week, but at the close a better and more cheerful feeling prevailed, and as the money market has commenced to ease up, particularly in New York, a general improvement in trade is now pretty confidently expected.
ALE—The demand is only moderate, but prices are firmer and an advance in consequence of the increased cost of barley and hops soon, is almost certain. We continue to quote X as $8 per bbl. to the city, and $9 to the country; XX at $10; India Ale, $11. Half bbls in proportion.
ASHES—There has been no change doing for several months, that there are no regular rates, and no improvement in the demand need be expected until the glass business starts up. Common Soda Ash, 4c; Refined do., 5c; Nitrate Soda, 4½c; Saltpetre, 8c; Sulphate of Soda, 2c; Manganese, 4½c; Lead, 8; Borax, refined, 25.
APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $1.50@2.50 per bbl. for common to fair, and $3@3.50 for prime to choice.
APPLE BUTTER—Continues to come in quite freely, but with a steady demand there is no accumulation and prices are fully sustained, 60 to 70c per gallon as to quality.
BAGGING—Penn Mill, two bushel bags, 45c; two and one-half bushel, 43c; three bushel, 40.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very fair for the season, but the supply is fully equal to it and prices remain as last quoted, 4½c per lb.
BEANS—Trade is only moderate, the supply seems to be accumulating; sales at 2.25@2.40 per bushel.
BROOM CORN—The receipts recently have been comparatively light, but the supply is equal to the demand, which appears to be confined to supplying immediate wants of consumers, while prices remain unchanged. We quote to-day at 5½@5¾ for red and red tipped; 7¾@8¼ for good green and 9½@10 for choice hurl.
BROOMS—Following are our selling prices: 2 sewed, $2 per dozen; No. 3, $2.50. No. 4, $3. No. 5, $3.25. No. 6, $3.50. Parlor Brooms, $4. Toy Brooms and Whisps, $1.50@2. In a jobbing way, from one to two dollars per dozen additional.
BUTTER—There is a good and steady demand especially for the finer grades of dairy, the supply of all kinds being fully up to the demand and prices remain as last quoted, 10@15 for common to fair; 18@22 for medium to good, and 25@28 for prime to choice roll.
CARBON OIL—There has been a sharp decline during the past week, but the indications are that the bottom has been reached, as refiners say that they can't produce it much cheaper than they got the raw material for nothing; we now quote standard brands at 21½@22c by the car load, and 23@24 additional for small lots.
CHEESE—The demand, like almost everything else, has been quiet, somewhat by the panic, and the market is quiet and dull at present, and prices here have undergone no quotable change. Good Ohio Dairy, 12½@13; prime Ohio Factory, September make, 14@14¾; fine to trade, and 15@16½ in a jobbing way; Young America, 16@17c; Prime to choice Ohio Sweitzer, 16@17.
CIDER—@2.50@3 per bbl, as to quality.
CRANBERRIES—Sales of Jersey Berries at $10 @12 per brl, as to quality. Fancy Cranberries, "Early Blacks" and "Alexanders" are in market, but the prices at which they are held, $15 per brl, is a barrier to their sale.
CANNED GOODS—Trade continues dull and prices are weak although, in a jobbing way, there has been no quotable decline yet: Tomatoes, 2 cans, $1.40@1.50 per dozen; 2 lbs, $2.50; Tomatoes, 3 lbs, $2.60@2.70 per dozen; Corn, $1.30@1.40 per dozen; good to prime Peaches, 2 lbs, 2.20@2.40; Roasted 2 lb. packages 30c; loose, 29½.
RICE—Choice Carolina 9½; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8¼.
CANDLES—Mould Candles, 12c; Stearine, 16; Star do., 18c.
TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.10@1.25; prime, $1@1; good, 80@85; Japan, new season, 75@81; old, 80@90c. Oolong and Souchong, a wide range, and may be quoted from 40 to $1.
BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ ₰ cans, $1.50 ₰ doz.; ½ ₰ do. do., $3.35. Royal, ¼ ₰ cans, $1.60; ½ do. $3 ₰ dozen.
OAT MEAL—Per keg, $4.50; per barrel, $8.50. Pearl Barley, Nos. 2 and 4, 9½ ₰ lb.
SPICES—Grain Pepper, 20 cents; Grain Allspice, 22 cents; whole Cloves, 45 cents. Cassia, 30c; Nutmegs, $1.35; Ground spices in 6 pound cans, Mustard, 38c; Allspice, 25c; Cinnamon, 50c; Ginger, 35c; Cloves, 45c; Cayenne Pepper, 30c. White Pepper, 45c.
GAME—Whole Deer, 10@13 cents per pound. Saddles, 16@18c. Grouse, ₰ dozen, $4. Pheasants, $5. Quail, $2@2.50. Squirrels, $1@1.50. Wild Duck, $3@4. Wild Turkeys, $1@2.50.
SOAPS—Babbitt's soap, 10; Bell's Buffalo Soap, $6.75 per box; Procter & Gamble's German, 7¾; Extra wax, 7c; Superior, 6c; Wenus's Friend, 5.75; Old Resin, 5c; Scrubbing, 4c.
SUNDRIES—Turkey Prunes, 14 cents; Currants, 7½c; Layer Raisins, $2.00 ₰ box; Valencia Raisins, new, 11c ₰ lb; Wine Vinegar, imported, 35c; Cider Vinegar, 30c; Mixed, $2.00. Penna Concentrated Lye, $4.00. Wheeling Coffee, $16.50; Oswego and Duryea's Corn Starch, 11; silver gloss Starch, 10; Buffalo Gloss Starch, 9; Pearl Starch, 5.
HOMINY—Sales at $4.50@5.
HAY—The arrivals of timothy have been largely on the increase within the past week, but with a very fair demand there has been no material accumulation, and there is no change to notice, ranging on wharf and track from $18@23 ₰ ton, according to quality and condition; Loose is offering from country wagons at $2@23—mostly at $20@23.
HEMP—Rough Kentucky, $130 per ton; dou ble dressed, 10c ₰ lb; single dressed, 9¾c; double dressed shorts, 9@9½ ₰ lb.
HIDES—The market is moderately active, but prices Have dropped about one cent ₰ pound, and the tendency is still downward.
LEATHER—Following are the current rates for the various descriptions: Oak Sole, heavy, 40@42 Oak Sole, med and light, 36@38 Oak Sole, Spanish, 30@38; Red Sole, B. A. heavy and med. 31@33; Red Sole, Oronoco, 30@31 Red Sole, good dgd, 28@28; Slaughter, 42@45; Harness, fully trimmed and sold at original weight, 43; Harness, Oak Rather, 36@38. No. 1 Pad Skins, per dozen, $7.50@8.50. Harness Skirting, 42@46. Fair Harness, per dozen, $60@65. Plain Wax Harness, per dozen, $50@60. Band Leather, per lb, 36@44. Finished calf, country, $1.10@1.40; French Calf, 1.50@2.30; French Calf, Imitation, 1.00@1.35. Wax upper, per foot, 28@30. Wax Kip, per pound 90@1.
LUMBER—Following are the yard prices: Unplaned lumber—Clear 65 per M, first common $55, second common, 30; third, 25; sheeting, 22; Hemlock, joist and scantling, $20. Pine frame lumber, $28. Planed lumber—first common, $60 Clear, 75. Flooring boards, $35, partition do, $45 shelving, on both sides, $35 on one side, $33 Molded weather boarding, $37, ½ inch patent planed do, $25, ½ inch unplaned do, $20 inch vertical, $32. Oak and Yellow Pine Flooring, $45. Moulded battens, 25 cents. No. 1 B inch sawed Shingles, per M, $6.50. No. 2 18 inch do., $5. Pailings, four and five feet, 35 cents. Locust Posts, 60c. Lath, $4.50.
MILL FEED—Is in light supply, and there is an increased demand, although the trade is mostly for small lots. Middlings quoted all the way from $22@23.40 ₰ cwt, and Bran at 80@90c.
NUTS—Chestnuts dull, $4@4.50 per bushel. Shellbarks Nuts, $1@1.5... Black Walnuts, 50@75c.
ONIONS—The receipts are fair, jobbing demand, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain unchanged, $4.50@5 per barrel.
PAINTS—Following are the current rate Brandon Yellow, 2@3 cents. Blue Prussian, 8 cents. Blue Ultramarine, 20@45c. Green Chrome 14@18. Green Paris, 30@45c. Green Chrome 12@20c. Green Versailles, 22@26c. Lamb Black 20@25c. Lamb Black Germantown, 10@15c. Metallic Paints, 4@5c. Mineral Paints, 2@3c. Spanish Brown, 1½@2½c. Venetian Red American, 3½@4½c. Venetian Red, English, 5@6½c.
POULTRY—Live chickens, 6@7½c per pair; live Turkeys, $1@1.25 each; dressed Chickens, 10@12c ₰ lb; dressed Turkeys, 18@17.
PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 13 lb. 13, Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 11½@c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 15½; Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8½@. Bacon Rib Sides, 10½@c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 9¾@c. Bacon Clear Sides, 9¾@c. Mess Pork, $15.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 9. Do, half bbls, 9¾@c. Do. bbls 10c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12c. Do. in 5 lb. 11½c do. in 3 lb. pails 12½c ₰ pound. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 12¾. Ham Sausage, 10.
PEAS—$1.65@1.75 ₰ bushel.
POTATOES—The arrivals continue liberal, and with a decreased demand, most of the retailers and many families having laid in their winter's supply, the market is easier, although prices remain about as last quoted; Prime Mercers 90c ₰ bushel on track, fair to good mixed, 65@75, as to quality. Sweets quoted at $4@4.50 per brl. for Baltimores, and $5.50@6 for Jerseys.
RAGS—Quoted at 2¾@3c.
SALT—Is quoted at $1.50 ₰ brl. by the car load, and $1.63½ a jobbing way.
SEEDS—Flax Seed, unchanged at $1.85@1.90. Nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy.
WINDOW GLASS—Trade continues quiet, and the market in a general way is devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. Large sizes are very scarce and most sought after, and held very firmly, while small sizes are in fair supply and in limited demand. We continue to quote discounts at 40 to 65 ₰ cent. From all that we can learn, none of the window glass factories have started up as yet, but it is expected that some firms will start up, partially at least, before long, as it is understood that the majority of the blowers and other workmen are willing to go to work on the basis proposed by the manufacturers.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single Strength.		Double Strength.	
	2d Qu'ty	1st Qu'ty		
6x 8 to 7x 9	6 00	5 75	8 00	
7x 10 to 8x 12	6 25	6 00	8 50	
9x 11 to 10x 13	7 00	6 75	9 50	
9x 14 to 10x 15	7 25	7 00	10 00	
11x 14 to 12x 15		8 00	11 00	
14x 16 to 16x 20		9 75	13 00	
14x 22 to 16x 24		9 25	12 00	
18x 22 to 18x 30		10 00	14 00	
28x 28 to 24x 30		11 00	16 00	
28x 28 to 24x 36		12 00	17 00	
28x 28 to 24x 42		14 00	20 00	
28x 28 to 24x 48		15 00	21 00	
30x 36 to 28x 54		16 00	23 00	
30x 36 to 30x 58		18 00	26 00	
30x 36 to 30x 60			28 00	
30x 36 to 30x 62			30 00	
30x 36 to 30x 64			32 00	
42x 58 to 34x 60			45 00	
55x 60 to 50x 60			45 0	

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@93c per gallon.
WHITE LEAD—Is dull, but unchanged: we continue to quote strictly pure, in 100 keg lots, at 11¾ cents and 12 cents in a 25 pound keg, in the packages, one half to one cent ₰ lb. additional.
WOODEN WARE—Two hoop Pails, $2.35 three hoop do, $2.60. No. 1 three hoop tubs $10.50. No. 2, two hoop Tubs, $9.00. No. 3, two hoop tubs, $8.00. Plain Wash boards, per dozen, Crimp, $2.75 IXL, $2.50.
WOOL—Trade in this market and this section of the country continues quiet; there were very few buyers in consequence of the closeness of the money market, but producers very generally, particularly in Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not forced to sell, being in an easy condition financially, hence, there is very little wool offering, and consequently there is no material change manifested to make concessions in order to effect sales. The eastern advices are more favorable, and the indications are that increased demand is near at hand, although for a time at least consumers will buy mainly for immediate wants—until satisfied that the product has touched bottom. We continue to quote nominally at 43 to 45c for prime to choice clips of fine wool. Our Boston circular reports sales of some 25,000 lbs of choice extra and double extra Penna at 55.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, November 17, 1873.
ARRIVALS OF CATTLE BY RAIL.

Marks and Bro, Chicago		1 car.
Holmes Land Co, Etna Green		1 "
L. Cunningham, Lafayette		1 "
W. Marshall, Sidney		1 "
Frank, Indianapolis		1 "
P. M Snyder, Orrville		1 "
Graham Bro, Orrville		1 "
Fred Keller, Damascus		1 "
Thos. Buer, New Philadelphia		1 "
C. A. McCleary, Bridgeport		1 "
Geo. W. Davis, Bridgeport		1 "
James Gibson, Wansesburg		1 "
S. H. Cockins, Bellaire		1 "
J. M. Dickerson, Bellaire		1 "
Davis and Rush, Enss. Liberty		1 "
Total		15 "

DRIVEN IN.

Peter Sheltmantle	20	H. Nagle	17
Jolly and Co.	32	W. Fowler	4
M. Varner	38	P. Hartman	38
I. Rothchilds	20	Jacob Shamberg	6
Lowenstein and A	18	I. Zeigler	43
W. Monroe	26	H. A. Merrick	18
Metz and Kestner	39	Holmes L. Co.	45
Marks Bro	50	James Hanlin	24
Edward Jackson	13		
Total			469

The total number on sale to-day calculating the 16 cars of western cattle at 20 to the car, footed up 789 head; this was the lightest supply there has been in the market for several months, and the average quality was unusually common. Marks Bro. had one car of extra, the best that we have seen for some time, averaging about 1,400; we did not learn what they were sold for here, but they cost 5.90 in Chicago. With the exception of these, there was probably in the whole number a half dozen of cattle that could be classified extra or even prime, and this being the case the market was considerably firmer, and a couple of cars could no doubt have been disposed of at a slight advance. While all kinds, excepting scalawags, of which there was an unusually heavy supply, were more active than last week, the general report was that the common and medium grades did not show any advance, although some dealers reported differently. Wm. Rinehart sold 20 hogs last week at 5½ cts per cwt of an advance, as compared with last week; Nicholas Carr made a similar statement, while Mill Varner, Jacob Shamberg, Marks, James Hanlin and others conceded that sales were made with less difficulty, but denied that prices ruled any higher. Where the difference in getting over the fact, however, that the market is a decided improvement, so far as the selling interest was concerned, over any we have had for several weeks, and it could not well be otherwise when taken into consideration that the supply was but little over one half what it has been recently.
There was a very fair attendance of butchers, and the cold weather, together with the sharp demand by them to buy more freely than they would have done, and the light supply, with the decreased supply, caused, as we have stated, a more active and firmer feeling, and more satisfactory market. Quotations may be given as follows:

Extra to fancy	6¼@6¾
First quality	5½@6
Second quality	4¾@5¾
Third quality	3½@4¼
Common to fair	3 @3½
Scalawags	2 @2½

SHEEP AND LAMBS.
There was an increased supply on sale to-day, footing up 1,261 head, and, as in the case of cattle, the average quality was very common. A few good sheep, all there were on sale, were picked up early in the day at full prices, but common stock opened dull, dragged all the way through, and closed with a large number unsold. Peter Sheltmantle, of Butler Co., obtained 5½c ₰ lb for a few of his tops, and E. Cole, of Mercer Co, sold some at the same figure, and the only other sales noted as the top of the market. There was a light demand for the lower grades, and there were quite a number left over. One dealer, James Haworth, had the same bunch of 66 head on sale every Monday for four weeks; he says he does not intend to sell until he can get rid of them out of them. Medium to good may be quoted at 4@5¾, and scalawags at 3@3½ ₰ head. Lambs may be quoted at from $3.50@4.50 ₰ head, as to weight and quality. The following named persons fed the stock on sale to-day:

C. M. Heimes	119	M. Rudolph	116
H. Nagle	41	Jacob Keefer	105
Jos. Stakely	51	P. Shelstmantle	100
J. McKelvie	68	W. Fowler	72
J. W. Unger	1.0	M. Humes	73
Norris & McMillan	100	J. F. Neeley	76
James Haworth	66	McCreary & Cole	147
Hazlewood & B	100		
Total			1,263

HOGS.
There was a limited supply, and the market was quick at an advance of from ¼ to ¾ of a cent ₰ lb as compared with last Monday's sales were made, in a retail way, at 4¾ to 5c gross.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 17, 1873.
Crude, as noted in our report of Saturday, is reported a shade firmer, but there has been no quotable improvement in values as yet, 6c to 9c per bril. at Parker, equal to about 2½@3c per gallon delivered here. Refined quoted nominally at 14c, delivered in Philadelphia, equal to about 10c per gallon on cars here. There was an order on the market Saturday for a cargo at that high test at 14c, but it was subsequently withdrawn.
Barrels continue dull, and city make have declined to $1.80 with sales. Countries quoted at $1.75.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Ref. Co.	E. Shaw	1,000
Citizens Ref. Co.	Tack Bros.	1,000
Citizens Ref. Co.	Waring, B. & Co.	500
Baum & Wagner	Waring, B. & Co.	650
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F. & Co.	600
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F.& Co.	251
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F. & Co.	508
P. Weisenberger	Warden, F. & Co.	500
Lockhart & Frew	Waring, B. & Co.	662
Yesta O. W.	Waring, B. & Co.	1,322
Citizens Ref. Co.	Waring, B. & Co.	300
Baum & Wagner	Waring, B. & Co.	250
P. Weisenberger	Warden, F. & Co.	200
Standard Oil Co.	Waring, B. & Co.	615
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co.	929
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F. & Co.	100
L. Irwin Co.	Warden, F. & Co.	104
Total		11,846

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvie	Vesta O. W.	474
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	469
Duncan	Standard O. W.	288
McKelvy	Star O. W.	1,322
McKelvy	Star O. W.	300
Duncan	Sunbeam O W.	633
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	548
H & B.	Penn Co. O. W.	409
Bushnell	National O. W.	473
Duncan	Liberty O. W.	378
Stevenson	Liberty O. W.	463
Duncan	Hutchinson O. W.	314
Owner	Fisher Bros.	957
Stevenson	Eagle O.	627
Stevenson	Central O. W.	199
Fisher Bros.	Cosmos O. W.	4.7
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O. W.	177
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O. W.	249
Duncan	American O. W.	382
Hackett	American O. W.	237
Greer	American O. W.	235
Total		10,975

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.
Produce.
NEW YORK, November 17.—Cotton in better request and lower at 15¾c; sales of 14,000 bales. Flour less active; receipts 19,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5.10@5.75; common to good $5.05@6.30; good to choice $6.40@7.10. Whisky fairly active at 93½c. Wheat firmer and more active; receipts 296,000 bush; No 3 spring $1.34¾; No 2 do $1.37@1.37¾; No 2 Milwaukee $1.37@1.38; No 1 $1.47. Barley, Rye and Malt in moderate request and unchanged. Corn in moderate demand; receipts 232,000 bush; prime western mixed at 38¾c; do, in store 65@66c; yellow western 67c. Oats firmer; receipts 22,000 bush; western mixed afloat 51@52c; mixed State 51¾c. Eggs, Hay, Hops, Molasses and Rice quiet. Coffee dull and lower; Rio 19@22c; stock of Rio 102,000 bags. Sugar in good request and very firm at 7¼@7¼c. Petroleum; crude 8½c; refined 13¾@14c. Turpentine firm at 41c. Pork quiet; new mess $14.50@14.75. Beef and Cut Meats unchanged. Lard firm; western steam 7¾@7¾; January 8c. Middles quiet; long clear, spot, 7¾c; short clear, January, 7½c. Butter dull at 22@25c. Cheese quiet.
CHICAGO, November 17.—Flour: demand good at full prices; most sales private. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; No. 1 spring $1.07@1.09½; regular $1.11; Northwestern No. 2 $1.02½@1.03 cash, $1.03¼ seller January; No. 3 $1.01¾@1.02; rejected 89c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 39c cash, 39¾c seller December, 40¾c seller January; rejected 37c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 30c cash, 31½c seller December; rejected nominal. Rye firm; No. 2 62c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; fall No. 2 $1.31@1.32 cash, $1.35 seller December, No. 3 90@94c. Pork: demand active and prices advanced; $12.75 cash; $12 seller December. $12.90@13 seller February. Lard: demand fair and prices advanced; ¼c cash; sales February $7.20@7.90, closing at medium figures. Meats held steady, with a moderate demand; shoulders 3¾@4c, the latter 15 pound average; short rib middles 5¼@5½c; held ¼c high; light sales. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 87c. Freights—12 charters to Buffalo, private; to Oswego 12c for corn.
CINCINNATI, O., November 17.—Cotton steady at 14c. Flour firm at $5.40@6.80. Wheat firm at $1.30. Corn active at 48@50c. Rye active at 75c. Oats active at 32@42c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand. Eggs firm at 25c. Pork: small sales at $12.25@12.50. Lard strong; kettle 7¼c; jobbing 7¾c; steam sales at 7c; held higher at close. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4¾@5c; clear rib 5¾@6¼c; clear held at 6c. Bacon steady; small sales; shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 6¾c; clear 6¾c. Hogs firm; all sold; $3.90@4.00; receipts 22,675; shipments 5,500. Green meats firm, with sales of shoulders at 4c; clear rib 5¼c; clear 5¾@5¾c. Hams 7@7¾c. Whisky steady at 86c.
MEMPHIS, November 17.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; offerings light; good ordinary 13c; strict 13¼@13¾c; low middling 13¾; strict 14@14½c; middling 14¾c; strict 14¾@15c. Receipts, 3,380 bales; shipments 4,365; stock 25,520. Flour and grain unchanged. Pork firm at $17.50. Bacon firm at 6¾@6¾c; 6¾c. Bulk meats in active demand and prices advanced; 5¾@5¾c; 6¾@6¾c. Lard dull at 8@9c.
LOUISVILLE, November 17.—Cotton quiet; middling 13½c. Flour steady; $5.90@6.30. Corn firmer; 60@62c. Oats firm at 47@49c. Wheat, rye and barley nominal. Hogs firm at $3.75@4; gross receipts 2,600; slaughtered to date, 31,000 against 48,500 last season. Pork steady at 113@13.25. Bacon firm at 6¾@7¼c; sides 9@10c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5c; clear rib 6¼c; clear 6¾c. Lard 7¾@8¾c. Whisky steady at 87c.
BALTIMORE, November 17.—Flour sells more freely at former rates. Wheat active; choice white $1.63; amber $1.70. Corn firmer at 64c. Oats firm at 45@46c. Rye dull at 75@85c. Provisions firm. Pork $14.25@14.12½. Bulkmeats and bacon unchanged. Hams 11@13½c. Lard firmer at 7¾c. Butter steady at 25@30c. Coffee: nominal; prime to strictly prime 22@22¾c. Whisky quiet at 93¾c.
LIVERPOOL, November 17.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 8¾d; Orleans 8¾d; sales of 10,000 bales; American 3,100 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 38s 9d. Spirits petroleum 14d. Others unchanged.
ANTWERP, November 17.—Refined petroleum 35¾f.
MILWAUKEE, November 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.19; No. 2 $1.08¾. Oats: demand good at 31¾c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 43½c. Rye: demand fair and market firm; No. 1 69c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, $1.38.
TOLEDO, November 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull and prices declined; amber Michigan, cash, $1.40; December $1.40¾; seller January $1.44¾. Corn dull and prices advanced; high mixed, cash and seller December, 47½c; low mixed 47¾c. Oats dull and prices declined: No 2 38c. Dressed hogs $4.10. Clover seed $4.50.
NASHVILLE, November 17.—Cotton dull and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull and prices declined; amber Michigan, cash, $1.40; December $1.40¾; seller January $1.44¾. Corn dull

HOME NEWS.

Mails Held for Postage, Nov. 17, 1873. A. B. Copeland-Cooke & Co., Pangaus, Pa., 3c; Miss. John S. Dilworth, West Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; John Kilmartin, Port Ferry, Pa., 3c, Dr. F. M. Kerr, McCleary, Pa., 3c; Wm. S. Loa, Danville, N. Y., 3c; Dr. John Clusman, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Mrs. J. Sours, New York, 3c; James Thomas, Detroit, Mich., 3c; Henry Udlick, Smith's Ferry, Pa., 3c.

E. C. NEOLEY, P. M.

Suit for Damages.

County Detective Peter Dressler, through his attorneys, Messrs. Bayne and Magee, yesterday morning entered suit in the District Court charging Charles Jeremy with slander. He alleges that on Friday last, in Jerry Coughlen's saloon, on Wylie avenue, the defendant said to him "You are a thief, and I can prove it; you would swear to anything. You have committed perjury many a time." The plaintiff claims damages in the sum of $5,000.

Nominations.

The citizens of the first precinct of the Twenty-second ward held a meeting at the Irwin school house on Saturday evening, and nominated the following citizens' ticket: Select Council —John Murdock, Jr., Esq. Common Council— R. D. Bruce, Esq. School Directors—John Alderson, Francis Van Gorder. Judge of Election, W. H. Irwin, Esq. Election Inspectors—John Black and G. W. Blashford. Revisor —John Alderson, Esq. Assistant Assessors— D. P. Hoich, J. P. Hanna. The following named gentlemen were appointed a Vigilance Committee: Messrs. James Murdock, A. Welsh, Wm. Burchfield, L. E. Douglass, John Heath, John English, R. B. Stone, Jas A. Chambers, R. B. Phillips, J. B. Sneathen, Robert Kerr, R. J. Allen, John Storr, W. H. Irwin, C. Osmond, C. Magee, Esq's.

Turf Decision.

The sporting men of Pittsburgh will feel an interest in the following case that has been up for disposition before the National Trotting Association: W. H. Mechling, of this city, appealed to the Association for an order requiring John A. McKee, proprietor of the Pittsburgh Driving Park, to pay to him five hundred dollars, amount of money given as a first prize in September for 2:50 class, which was won by the bay gelding Blue Ridge, the property of Mr. Mechling. Mr. M. avers that Blue Ridge won the race fairly, and the judges decided so. Mr. McKee bases his refusal to pay the prize on the ground that Blue Ridge was ineligible in the first place. The Association decided that "McKee pay to Mechling the premium of $500, won on aforesaid by his horse Blue Ridge, or appear before the Board at the next meeting and show cause why the same should not be paid."

Street Railway Conference.

The committee of Councils appointed to confer with the Street Railway presidents, in relation to clearing and repairing the streets, traversed by their lines, held another meeting last night in the office of the City Clerk. Of the Citizens' Messrs. Eder and West were present and with the exception of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham line and Mr. Atterbury of the Ormsby line. A proposition was submitted on behalf of the railway companies that an ordinance be presented to councils relieving all the companies from the necessity of repairing the streets upon which will be granting them the same privilege now enjoyed by the Citizen's line, and in return for this concession on the part of the city, the companies are willing that the fees to them shall be reduced to $20 and $25 and $25 per car to $40 per car. The members of the committee who were present expressed their satisfaction at the proposition, and intimated that an ordinance providing for the above would be drawn up and presented as desired.

FELL FROM A ROOF.

Two Men Badly Injured.

On yesterday afternoon two men employed on the new building of the Gerties Run rolling mills of Long, Chalfant & Co. at Etna, on the West Penn Railroad, met with accidents that will probably result fatal. A number of men were employed on the roof of the new building shortly after noon, when a man named Steiner fell over the edge, about twenty feet to the ground. He had two ribs broken and was badly injured internally by the fall. Scarcely had his injured body been removed, when another man, whose name the reporter was unable to learn, fell from the same roof, and fractured his spine. His injuries will undoubtedly prove fatal. Both men were properly attended to and removed to their homes.

FOURTH AVENUE SEWER.

Protesting Property Holders—A Warm Session of the Board of Viewers—Testimony to be Taken.

A meeting of the Board of Viewers was held yesterday morning to hear the objections of property holders to the assessment for the construction of the sewer that is being built from the Diamond to the Allegheny river, by way of Diamond alley, Liberty and Fourth streets. The owners of property on Fourth street, formerly Ray, were present in force, and announced to the Board that it was their intention to resist the payment of any assessments until legal remedies were exhausted. The sewer it appears was constructed along Fourth street, but the property holders claim that they originally did not ask for it, but that a new sewer was not needed, as they had already paid for a sewer on that street when the same was surveyed for. They assert further that the locating of the sewer along the street named was simply a "job," and that if the object had been as claimed, to secure drainage for the Diamond and adjacent buildings, it would have been attained by taking the sewer to the river by way of Fifth street, late Pitt street, which was not provided with such a convenience. Mr. J. H. Bailey demanded the right to introduce testimony to show that a sewer was not needed on Fourth street. The members of the Board conceded that they had nothing to do with the question of necessity. Their duty was simply to ascertain whether there were any errors in the assessment or benefits charged in the different property holders, and if errors were found, to make the proper corrections. Mr. Bailey contended that the notices sent to persons interested clearly stated that testimony would be heard on disputed points, and that it was clearly the duty of the Board to afford an opportunity for presenting any evidence that may be produced. Considerable discussion was indulged in, and remarks were made by a number of gentlemen present. It was finally decided to hear evidence upon the points raised, and Monday next, at ten o'clock, was fixed as the time for that purpose.

THE BOILER EXPERIMENTS.

Meeting of the Commission To-day—The Tests To-morrow.

The Commission appointed to make experiments and inquiries into the causes of steam boiler explosions will hold a meeting at the Steamboat Inspector's office in the Custom House to-day, and to-morrow will commence making experiments on three new boilers that are now in position at the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works on the line of the P., V. & C. R. R. The boilers to be experimented on are of the usual type of the Western steamboat boiler. They are twenty-four feet long by forty inches in diameter. Two of them are made of iron plates, and one of homogenous steel plates. One of the iron boilers, and the steel boiler, have been constructed in the manner prescribed by the Steamboat Act of February 15th, 1871, by which 20 per cent. reduction of steam is allowed over the ordinarily constructed boiler, viz.: all the revit holes drilled (instead of being punched) and the ends seams double riveted. The other boiler was made in the ordinary way, the rivet holes being punched, and the ends single riveted. The mode of testing will be a gradual increase of steam pressure until the boiler explodes or some part of it gives way. The object of these tests is to ascertain, *First*, the difference in strength between the steel and iron boilers, both being constructed in the same manner. *Second*, the difference between the drilled and double rivited, and the punched and single riveted, and *Third*, to ascertain the difference in the strength of the different parts of the boiler. The act of Congress above named allows one-sixth of the tensile strength of the plates for the working pressure of steam, but if other parts of the boiler are found to be materially weaker than the tensile strength of the plates, then such weak parts should be made strong. Regular trains leave the passenger depot, 128 Carson street, at 8 and 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 19th. A special train will leave at 9:20 A. M.

SNEAK THIEF "SNAILED."

An Allegheny Night Prowler Caught—Supposed Stolen Goods Recovered.

On Sunday evening a man came to Bechtold's saloon on Federal street, Allegheny, and requested lodgings for the night. The stranger was shown a room and he retired, but not to rest. He had been up stairs but a short time, when he was heard to go out. Now there was nothing wrong in his going out, but with him went a valuable overcoat, and that is what caused him a pang in his little game. Mr. B. didn't mind losing the man, but losing that coat just took the starch right out of him. On yesterday Mr. Bechtold, in armor of justice clad, seized officers Atkinson and Davy Jones, and repaired to them the horrible tale. Their eyes rolled with their hair, and their ambition rose likewise, so when the man of drinks concluded his graphic speech with a brief description of the thieves, the officers smiled a grim smile of satisfaction, and remarked, "he shall be caught." They would have said more, but the saloon man vanished and they were left to their duties as guardians of the public peace and safety. As the hour of noon was approaching a man gilded by the sun's rays, under his arm was a gaudy paper; but that newspaper was a guise—a disguise; for inside of it was a pair of pantaloons. But enough. The officer eyed the man. He looked suspicious, and the officers suddenly concluded that an act of "freezing to him" and they did. They took him to the lock-up, and there he revealed the euphonious cognomen of Peter Hessman. He, however, was their man and not Axe-man. The latter is not the officers' fault. The baggage examined was found under his arm. From out of the folds of a withered *Leader* was taken a new pair of pants, of which Peter could not account. A search of his pockets revealed seven pawn tickets. The officers seized them and, with a party, went towards Pittsburgh. They sailed, while the man of pants was cast into a solitary dungeon of the Allegheny Bastile. The tour of the officers resulted in recovering the following articles: Two new overcoats, two dress coats, four pairs of new pants, a fancy dress shirt and a woolen, knit Cardigan jacket. The officers took the booty to Allegheny and concluded they'd got "the right man in the right place." Besides those articles a large bunch of keys were found on the person of Hessman. All the goods were pawned under the names of John Henry and Peter Swinehurst. It is thought the man in custody is connected with the late burglaries in Allegheny. He will have a chance to explain to-day.

The Duquesne Cook Stove

Has a large oven and bakes and roasts perfectly. Do not buy a stove until you see it. Manufactured by D. DeHaven & Son, No. 22 Wood street, and for sale by all first class dealers. TTHS

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

[*Full Bench—Chief Justice Read presiding.*]

The following decisions were rendered yesterday in this Court:

Edgewood Railroad Company's appeal. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Preliminary injunction dissolved at the cost of the plaintiffs. This, it will be recollected, was an injunction issued at the instance of the Shellering Arms to restrain the said railroad company from constructing its railroad through the grounds of the Home, at Wilkinsburg.

Weir's administrators appeal. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at the cost of the appellees.

Laughlin vs. Arthurs, (Arthur's appeal.) Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed. Preliminary injunction continued and appeal dismissed at the cost of appellant. The injunction granted in this case restrained the respondent from proceeding with the erection of an iron front building on Sixth street, near the Suspension bridge, on the ground that the column supporting the cornice of the building, were out upon the sidewalk a distance of sixteen inches. The complainant, Mrs. Laughlin, owns a building adjoining, and claimed that she will sustain irreparable damage. The iron column, will therefore have to be removed.

Mahoney's executors vs. Dunning. Error to the District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Little vs. Owens. Error to the Common Pleas. Judgment affirmed.

McKeeney vs. Fritz. Common Pleas. Judgment affirmed.

Sweeney vs. Findlay. Common Pleas. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of appellant.

Atkinson vs. Coffin. District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Richardson vs. Mackey. District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Patterson's appeal. Orphan's Court. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of appellant.

Baird's Executor's appeal. Orphan's Court. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of appellant.

Cole vs. Lacock. District Court. Judgment affirmed.

McWilliams vs. McWilliams. Common Pleas. Judgment affirmed.

Morris vs. Wilson. Common Pleas. Judgment affirmed.

Black vs. Barton. Common Pleas. Judgment affirmed.

Read vs. Chartiers township. Quarter Sessions. Proceedings affirmed.

Wilkins Township School District vs. Mills. District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Leitz vs. Sharp. Common Pleas. Judgment affirmed.

John W. Dorman, Westmoreland county, on motion of Alex. Wilson, Henry M. Dugan, on motion of David S. Wilson, and P. A. Knox, of Greene county, on motion of S. B. Wilson, were duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

The list for Washington, Fayette, Greene, Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence was called over, and the following cases were *non prosed*:

Ormsby et al. vs. McDonald et al., Mercer.
Alexander vs. Gibson. Mercer.
Frampton *et al* vs. Calvin *et al*. Mercer.

ARGUMENTS.

Appeal to Barzilla and Margaret Stephens, in right of said Margaret, from the decree of the Register's Court of Greene county, refusing said letters to the applicants or either of them. Argued by T. C. Lazear, Esq., and Mr. Knox for plaintiff in error, and Hon. A. A. Furman contra.

Samuel Laney vs. C. B. Warrington. Error to the Common Pleas of Beaver county. Argued by Wilson and Dickson for plaintiff in error, and Hice, Wilson and Moore contra.

Brady et al.'s appeal. Washington county. Argued by C. S. Fetterman for appellants and by D. S. Wilson and John W. Dorman contra.

U. S. District Court.

[*Before Judge McCandless.*]

In this Court, sitting at chambers, an order was made to show cause why Stewart, Cook & Co., debtors, of Mansfield, should not be adjudged bankrupts on the petition of Reese Owens & Co., creditors, of this city; returnable on the 28th instant.

S. H. Evans, assignee of William Watson, of Warren county, bankrupt, presented his report of the sale of certain real estate, which was confirmed.

The petition of James H. Webb, assignee of J. G. Fletcher, of Bradford county, bankrupt, was presented, asking leave to sell certain real estate discharged of liens and encumbrances, and same granted.

S. H. Evans, having been chosen assignee of the estate of Alexander Ross, of Erie county, bankrupt, presented his petition, asking to be relieved from said duty. The matter was referred to Register Woodruff, of Erie, for examination and report.

On motion of their solicitor, Weiller and Ellis, creditors, have leave to discontinue the proceedings in bankruptcy commenced by them against William Clinton, of East Liberty, debtor.

Upon the request of the assignee of Wm. J. Wolverton, of Northumberland county, bankrupt, a second and third general meetings of creditors was ordered to be held at Sunbury before Register Detweiler.

James Bryden & Co., debtors, of Venango county, having filed their answer to the petition in bankruptcy of Henry G. Bell & Co., creditors, an order was made for a jury trial upon the same at the next special or regular term at Pittsburgh.

M. C. Nicholas and Edward C. DePul, of Erie county, having complied with all the requirements of the act, were discharged from bankruptcy.

The Second National Bank of the city of Erie, Pa., creditor, filed a petition in bankruptcy against J. Childs and L. M. Childs, debtors, of Wayne, Erie county. The usual order was issued.

An information for forfeiture was filed against 1,500 cigars owned by J. A. Woodruff, of New York, and found in the possession of the Adams Express Company, at Pittsburgh, Pa. On motion of U. S. Attorney Swoope, attachment and monition ordered to issue; returnable on the first Monday in December next.

United States Circuit Court.

[*Before Judge McKennan.*]

The first case called was that of Henry Janszky vs. Joseph Finch & Co. This was an action on a contract. The plaintiff was a distiller, and was employed by Finch & Co. to distill liquors, on an agreement to make a certain yield of alcohol from a given amount of grain. It seems that after a trial of fourteen days, Finch & Co. discovered that Janszky did not make the yield contracted for, and he was discharged. He now sues for damages. Messrs. Woodward and De Camp appears for plaintiff and Messrs. Carnahan and Miller for the defendants. The case is still on trial.

District Court.

[*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*]

In the case of Rev. B. Dashiell vs. Rev. M. Dallas et al., verdict (under instructions) for plaintiff for $297.56.

The next case taken up was that of the Commercial Printing Company vs. Fred. Schmidt, garnishee, which was settled.

The trustees of the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, vs. the City of Pittsburgh, was also settled.

The case of Hackenstein vs. Loman, Sr., was passed on account of sickness of the plaintiff.

In the case of Grier & Co. vs. Grawford *et al.*, a verdict for the plaintiff was rendered in the sum of $143.25.

In the case of Rebecca McClelland vs. Wm. McClelland, an action on a judgment note, the jury is out.

John F. Edmundson, on behalf of Nelson Lynch, filed a bill in equity against J. R. Ridge and L. N. Milligan. The bill refers to the forming of a co-partnership between the parties for the manufacture of lime, and in consequence of business difficulties, asks that a decree be issued compelling said defendants to a settlement and account of all the transactions of said firm. Plaintiff also asks for the appointment of a master to take testimony and report the facts to the Court, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem meet. The usual order was made.

A bill in equity was also filed by Geo. Zellhoef, for against Elizabeth Geyer. The parties reside in adjoining houses in the Seventeenth ward and the plaintiff asks for a decree to compel the respondent to enter into an agreement to keep in use free and unmolested an alley way between their property. The usual order was made.

Trial List for To-Day.

49. Edward Daley vs. Patrick Brown.
51. Mary Spiedel vs. Paul Duret et ux.
66. Jacob Boobyer vs. Rainbow.
67. Kane vs. McClelland & Co.
68. Weiller & Ellis vs. Clinton.
69. Dalzell, et. al. vs. Same.
73. The Union Planing Mill, Sash and Manufacturing Co. vs. Wilkinson & Moore.
74. Same vs. Schwarm et. al.

Court of Common Pleas.

[*Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.*]

The argument list is before this Court.

Criminal Court.

[*Before Judge Stowe.*]

In the case of Ernest Dickenbaugh, who plead *nolle contendere* to obstructing Diamond alley with wagons, sentence was suspended on payment of cost by defendants.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jas. J. Corcoran, indicted on oath of William Collins for the embezzlement of four hundred dollars, the property of Connor & Collins the indictment was quashed and a *nolle pros.* allowed on payment of costs by the defendant.

Adrian Brietch, indicted on oath of Robt. McCoy for assault and battery; *nom pros.* allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Com. vs. D. H. McKelvey, charged with surety of the peace, on oath of Kate Clifton, who alleged that he threatened to take her life. Not guilty and prosecutrix pay the costs.

Com. vs. Robert Wray, indicted for surety of the peace, on oath of Robert Bell. Defendant discharged on payment of cost.

Com. vs. Cyrus Fitch, charged with surety of the peace, on oath of Chas. Cumming, who alleged that the defendant threatened to put a bullet through him. Defendant discharged and prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

Cully Huffman and Pat. McKeever, both indicted for surety of the peace, were discharged on payment of the costs.

No more jury trials will take place in this Court until the next term, which commences on the second Monday of December.

CLANKING CHAINS.

Adroit Robbery Last Evening.

Last evening about five o'clock a man entered Terheyden's jewelry store on Smithfield street, ostensibly for the purpose of buying a chain. The party wanted a cheap chain, so the tray of chains was pulled out and a nine dollar chain shown him. In the meantime a partner of his who had entered with him had disappeared. The man who sought the chain thought he would like a chain more expensive than nine dollars, so a twelve dollar article was shown him, but he concluded he would not purchase just then. As he was about leaving the clerk said that a sixty dollar chain was missing, and the man at lightning speed made for the street, but at the corner of Sixth avenue he was overhauled and safely landed in the lock-up, from where he will have a chance to tell how it came to pass to-day. The chain was not recovered and nine dollars and fifty cents was all the money the would-be purchaser had in his possession.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

"NOW AND THEN."

Gough at Library Hall—A large Audience and Popular Lecture—"As Good as a Sermon."

Gough is always attractive as a lecturer. Whether his theme be fresh or stale, his lecture new or old, he is always sure of a large audience, and an interested hearing. It is useless to attempt to account for the fact. He may excel or not in his elocution, be logical or illogical in matter,—the fact remains that he is possessed of the qualities which attract large audiences to his lectures. He does not pretend to be profound, or learned, yet he numbers in his audiences all classes. Last evening illustrated this remark. At an early hour Library Hall was densely crowded, in every part, with an audience comprising the old, the young, fashionable and those who do not pretend to fashionable qualities, the *elite* of society, if we have such, and those who rarely visit a place of entertainment, representatives of the learned profession,—in a word, of all the relations and stations in life. The musical entertainment seemed less attractive than usual—the interest of the evening centering in the lecture.

Precisely at eight Mr. Gough stepped on the stage, and was greeted with hearty applause. He looks fresher and better than when here last. He has gained a trifle in flesh, and his face seemed slightly heightened in color. His voice seemed hoarse,—either from cold or because his throat has not yet become hardened to work, after the rest of the summer. It was admirably managed, however, and he seemed to improve in utterance, as the lecture advanced. "Now and Then" is a comparison of the old times with the new,—the past with the present. The changes of a hundred years were adverted to, as regards this country and its institutions and progress. One hundred years ago, the incidents occurred which led to the revolution. The snowballing of the British sentinel led to the shooting of a child,—an act which stirred deeply the patriotic feelings of Americans. And then came the tea-party, the battle of Bunker Hill,—the revolution. Diverting from this, as being mere history, he observed that in material things, the practical arts, the last fifty years, especially were marked by amazing changes. Our progress in the fine arts was not remarkable, if indeed, we had made any. We do not now excel in painting a Raphael, in sculpture a Phidias, or in any of the fine arts of the old masters; but in the arts that find their advantage in practical life our progress bordered on the wonderful. There were those present who remembered when the rate of public travel was from three to ten miles an hour. Abraham could have sent a message to Lot as speedily as the same distance could have been traversed fifty years ago. He remembered the old English stage coach, with its guard, and described the excitement attendant upon its starting and progress, as it rushed forward at the rate of—ten miles an hour. Now he can leave his home, and in twenty four hours traverse half a dozen States to fill a lecture engagement. A few years ago, he was sixty days in coming over from England to this country. Now it can be done in nine days.

In the art of printing the same fact is seen,—more in regard to rapidity, than in quality of work, however. The operation of printing on an old time hand press was described, and contrasted with the rapid work of our fast presses, which send out 100,000 copies of a paper in a few hours. Electricity also illustrated his subject. Its wiles and peculiarities being amusingly illustrated. Gunpowder was discovered long since, but improvements in fire-arms were made within the past century. The battles of the revolution were fought with the old flint-lock musket, but since we have invented the Minnie, Enfield, Needlegun, Mitrailleuse, and other improvements in fire-arms. And even in so simple a matter as lighting a fire, we have changed from the flint and steel to the convenient match, so readily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

In the midst of the active, thronging now, there is a danger of forgetting the virtues of the slower-moving then. He noticed the tendency to glorify the present at the expense of the past. We are more refined, more enlightened —superior in every way to the times that were. There is much of the same spirit that led the boy to advise his grandfather not to begin to smoke or chew at his age in life. But is the present, in its higher qualities, so superior to the past? Are our virtues more solid? Are our moralities more sound than those of our fathers—or is the seeming gold of to-day much of it tinsel. The light estimate put upon marriage and home life was mentioned as an illustration of the declension of the times. If they were too rigid in the olden times, we are not rigid enough, as regards the motives and reasons for marriage. The desire for position, wealth, and convenience are among the more general reasons for marriage. Eccentric reasons were mentioned,—as of the girl who married because the children in the family had not seen a wedding; or another, to spite her brother; or of the man who thought it the cheapest way to get a housekeeper. Politeness and attention and love after marriage are not as generally observed between man and wife in these times as they should be. Nor is the training of children always wise. If too severe in the olden time, it is too lax now. These several points were amply and amusingly illustrated. A husband and wife were discussing, before the latter, pointing to the cat and dog quietly sleeping together on the rug, inquired why they could not live as peacably as did the animals? But the husband turned over and then see, triumphantly retorted the husband.

The laws, politics, and office seeking propensities of the present do not contrast favorably with the past. The propensity to make a business of politics in general. The love of office is too common, and the laws seem rather for the rich than the poor. There are rich scoundrels at large, but poor scoundrels are apt to get in jail. Rich villains find little difficulty in gaining access to good society, but poor villains are shunned. "I merely ask a question," said he, "but do you think a poor man would have had three trials for murder and then only convicted of manslaughter in the third degree?"

He feared the present would not compare well with the past in its respect for the Sabbath and the Bible. Much was said about the rigidity of the old Blue Laws of New England; but he pronounced most of it without a solid historic basis. But suppose it were true, is it not better to respect and observe the laws of God than to neglect and disobey them? This point was illustrated and enforced at length. The view taken was that the present would be greatly improved by a rigid observance of the laws of morality. The educational tendencies were also compared with those of the past, the view being that while our public free schools are admirable, our collegiate system, and its course of study, is too complicated and burdensome, while too little attention is paid to health of body.

On the other hand he credited the present with noble charities, and benevolences of the most comprehensive character. In these far reaching and excellent institutions, the present outrivals the past. In conclusion, he appealed to the young, urging that the "now" is closely linked with the "then" of the hereafter. He urged the formation of right habits and the development of lofty motives, as the only safe way to make our "now" develop a beautiful and proper "then" in the time to come. A touching fact was narrated of the death, after six years of inebriety, to one who started wealthy but wrong morally,—to illustrate that the young cannot start life too young and end it *right*. With an appeal based on this idea, the lecture closed. Like others of his lectures, it had the moral force of a sermon, with sufficient entertainment to make it interesting and agreeable, and after all, this is his peculiarity and forte.

DEATHS IN THE TWO CITIES.

The Reaper's Work.

The total number of deaths in this city for the week ending November 15th, as reported to the Board of Health by Dr. Snively, was fifty-eight. Of that number 41 were males, 17 females; all white. Of the males, 12 were married, one a widower and 27 single; of the females, 3 were married, 13 single and one a widow. Of the total number 17 males and 9 females were natives of Pittsburgh, 4 males and 2 females natives of other parts of the United States, 3 males were natives of England, 5 males and 3 females natives of Germany, and 10 males and 2 females natives of Ireland. The causes of death were as follows: Alcoholism, 1; railroad accident, 1; cerebral apoplexy, 1; Bright's disease, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 2; consumption, 10; croup, 1; diphtheritis, 4; debility, 2, acute enteritis, 1; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 3; gastro enteritis, 2; senile gangrene, 1; fatty disease of the heart, 1; valvular disease of heart, 2; inanition, 4; congestion of lungs, 1; sub-acute meningitis, 1; chronic meningitis, 1; spinal meningitis, 1; measles, 1; metro peritonitis 1; old age, 2; pneumonitis, 8; tabes mesenterica, 1; idiopathic tetanus, 1; still births, 5.

Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 8; from 1 to 2, 9; 2 to 3, 7; 5 to 10, 1; 15 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 10; 40 to 50, 7; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 2; 80 to 90, 2. Total, 58.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Health Officer Hoch reports the following as the number of deaths in Allegheny during the past week: The whole number is twenty, an increase of six over the previous week. The diseases were: Consumption, 4; convulsions, 2; typhoid fever, 2; croup, 2; old age, 1; phthisis, 1; gangrene, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; marasmus, 1; scarlet fever, 1; valvular disease of the heart, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 1; chronic hepatitis, 1; acute meningitis, 1. The ages were as follows: Under one year, 5; from one to five, 1; from twenty to thirty, 2; from thirty to forty, 2; from forty to fifty, 3; from sixty to seventy, 2; from seventy to eighty, 1; from ninety to one hundred (93), 1. White, 20; colored, 2; males, 14; females, 6.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schaenberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Brandenburg at Baltimore; steamer Italy at New York; steamer Denmark at New York; steamer Wisconsin at New York; steamer Baltic at New York; steamer City of Paris at New York; steamer Pembroke at New York; steamer Hecla at Queenstown; steamer Algeria at Queenstown; steamer Hanover at Southampton; steamer Thuringia at Plymouth.

Domestic Bliss.

Since the Fall of our first parents in Eden there is no evil so necessary as the "broom," the constant and careful use of which promotes in a great measure the joys and delights of home. For, what is home without a broom? And yet the good housewife will not reap the full blissful benefits of this instrument unless she provides herself with the broom manufactured by Mardorff & Co. A Mardorff broom will not last a lifetime, but it will last until it is worn out, which is more than many others will do. Get yourself, good woman, a dozen of the Mardorff, and see then, and see if your husband will not meet you with a pleasant smile, and spend his evenings at home. Office 172 and 174 Wood street.

Winter Clothing.

Gentlemen on the lookout for suits for winter wear, as a matter of course, want to go to a good, first-class place, and we can conscientiously recommend the merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs. Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street (old St. Clair). It is in every respect a first-class place. They turn out no suits that are not both in quality and fit up to the very highest standard in excellence. The reputation they have gained in this respect extends far beyond the limits of the two cities, and it is increasing their business to an enormous extent. So it is with those who conduct their affairs on good business principles, and always aim to please their customers.

THOSE INFORMATIONS.

Answers of Mayor Blackmore and John W. Riddell to the Rule Requiring Them to Show Cause Why Cases Should Not be Returned to Court.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday morning, Judge Stowe presiding, Mr. Wm. Reardon, counsel for John W. Riddell, filed the answer of the latter in response to the rule granted on motion of District Attorney Bayne, requiring Mayor Blackmore and Mr. Riddell to show cause why certain informations should not be transferred to the Court. Mr. Reardon betrayed an inclination to make a few remarks in offering the answer, but he was told by the Judge that the filing of it answered the rule so far as he was concerned, and that when the case came up for argument, which it would in proper time, remarks would then be in order. The following is a copy of the

REPLY OF MR. RIDDELL.

And now, November 15, 1873, comes John W. Riddell, who on oath states that the annexed exhibit is a correct statement of all the informations referred to in the order of the Court of November 8th inst., which were in his hands at the date of the service thereof. He further states that said informations came into possession of affiant as Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh to audit the accounts of the Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor, for the fiscal year ending February 1st, 1873, and for other purposes. Affiant consents that said rule should be made absolute as to him, and now produces in open Court said informations, and files the same to the end that they may be proceeded in according to law, as to right and justice should appertain and to Your Honor may seem meet.

JOHN W. RIDDELL.

The following is a list of the informations appended to the answers: Assault and battery, 112; surety of the peace, 27; desertion, 9; malicious mischief, 6; aggravated assault and battery, 27; riot, 3; public nuisance, 8; keeping a cockpit, 1; keeping a gambling house, 1; keeping a bawdy house, 6; keeping a disorderly house, 6; selling liquor without license, 6; selling liquor on Sunday, 10; selling liquor on election day, 3; selling liquor to an intemperate person, 1; fornication and bastardy, 3; adultery and bastardy, 1; adultery, 5; sodomy, 1; seduction, 1; attempted rape, 2; false pretenses, 5; fraudulent insolvency, 2; forgery, 3; perjury, 1; felonious assault and battery, 16; larceny, 40; larceny by bailee, 9; larceny from the person, 4; embezzlement, 5; entering buildings with intent to commit felony, 6; being a professional thief, 1; robbery, 2; receiving stolen goods, 2; other offences, 9; cruelty to animals, 1; total number of informations, 354.

In reference to the answer of Mr. Riddell, the Court made the following order: Nov. 17, 1873, answer filed and papers therein produced in court by John W. Riddell, Esq., whereupon the said rule is discharged as to him, and papers directed to be placed in charge of the Clerk of this Court, subject to such order as may hereafter be made in the premises by the Court.

MAYOR BLACKMORE'S ANSWER.

During the after-noon Mayor Blackmore filed in the office of the Prothonotary his answer to the same rule to which the reply of Mr. Riddell is given above.

To the Hon. the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

James Blackmore, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh and for answer to a rule granted on him returnable on November 15th, 1873, requiring him to show cause why certain informations, filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, *on application for said order, which ought to have been returned to the Court and filed in the office of the Clerk.*" [Said schedule being a slip cut from some newspaper published in the City of Pittsburgh.] Saith, that no such paper was ever changed from the flint and steel to the convenient match, so readily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

In the midst of the active, thronging now, there is a danger of forgetting the virtues of the slower-moving then. He noticed the tendency to glorify the present at the expense of the past. We are more refined, more enlightened —superior in every way to the times that were. There is much of the same spirit that led the boy to advise his grandfather not to begin to smoke or chew at his age in life. But is the present, in its higher qualities, so superior to the past? Are our virtues more solid? Are our moralities more sound than those of our fathers—or is the seeming gold of to-day much of it tinsel. The light estimate put upon marriage and home life was mentioned as an illustration of the declension of the times. If they were too rigid in the olden times, we are not rigid enough, as regards the motives and reasons for marriage. The desire for position, wealth, and convenience are among the more general reasons for marriage. Eccentric reasons were mentioned,—as of the girl who married because the children in the family had not seen a wedding; or another, to spite her brother; or of the man who thought it the cheapest way to get a housekeeper. Politeness and attention and love after marriage are not as generally observed between man and wife in these times as they should be. Nor is the training of children always wise. If too severe in the olden time, it is too lax now. These several points were amply and amusingly illustrated. A husband and wife were discussing, before the latter, pointing to the cat and dog quietly sleeping together on the rug, inquired why they could not live as peacably as did the animals? But the husband turned over and then see, triumphantly retorted the husband.

The laws, politics, and office seeking propensities of the present do not contrast favorably with the past. The propensity to make a business of politics in general. The love of office is too common, and the laws seem rather for the rich than the poor. There are rich scoundrels at large, but poor scoundrels are apt to get in jail. Rich villains find little difficulty in gaining access to good society, but poor villains are shunned. "I merely ask a question," said he, "but do you think a poor man would have had three trials for murder and then only convicted of manslaughter in the third degree?"

He feared the present would not compare well with the past in its respect for the Sabbath and the Bible. Much was said about the rigidity of the old Blue Laws of New England; but he pronounced most of it without a solid historic basis. But suppose it were true, is it not better to respect and observe the laws of God than to neglect and disobey them? This point was illustrated and enforced at length. The view taken was that the present would be greatly improved by a rigid observance of the laws of morality. The educational tendencies were also compared with those of the past, the view being that while our public free schools are admirable, our collegiate system, and its course of study, is too complicated and burdensome, while too little attention is paid to health of body.

On the other hand he credited the present with noble charities, and benevolences of the most comprehensive character. In these far reaching and excellent institutions, the present outrivals the past. In conclusion, he appealed to the young, urging that the "now" is closely linked with the "then" of the hereafter. He urged the formation of right habits and the development of lofty motives, as the only safe way to make our "now" develop a beautiful and proper "then" in the time to come. A touching fact was narrated of the death, after six years of inebriety, to one who started wealthy but wrong morally,—to illustrate that the young cannot start life too young and end it *right*. With an appeal based on this idea, the lecture closed. Like others of his lectures, it had the moral force of a sermon, with sufficient entertainment to make it interesting and agreeable, and after all, this is his peculiarity and forte.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening this theatre was fairly filled, to witness the first appearance this season of Charlotte Thompson as "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine," in the play of "East Lynne or the Elopement." The play is well known here, and its merits or demerits have long been discussed. Miss Thompson gave a powerful description of the dual character last evening, and was greeted with applause upon her entree. Mr. Gotthold played "Archibald Carlyle" in his usual unexceptionable manner. The balance of the cast was good—above the average. The play will be repeated this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last evening this house was crowded to repletion to witness Buffalo Bill, Texas Jack and Wild Bill and the troupe of pelping Indians in their descriptions of border life. Mlle Morlacchi who is with the troupe also appeared. She in her beautiful dances was greeted with vociferous applause. The scenes were terribly realistic, and the more scalps were taken, the more the play was enjoyed. The hair-raising drama will be repeated this evening and every night this week.

LIBRARY HALL.—Mrs. Jarley's WAX WORKS will exhibit here this evening. The Entertainment is one in which real people, ladies and gentlemen of our own city, take part, and is for the benefit of most deserving charities. No money can be put to better use and no more enjoyable entertainment can be had than Mrs. Jarley's WAX works. Go this evening, and know, that while you are enjoying yourself hugely, you have contributed your mite to a worthy charity.

CAMILA URSO.—This talented lady violinist, with a competent concert company, will entertain a Pittsburgh audience on Friday evening next at Library Hall. The New York *Independent* says of her: "On making her appearance, responsive to an encore, Camila was evidently moved by the sympathy of her auditory, and tenderly played 'The Last Rose of Summer,' working such a magic spell upon the house that the hush which prevailed was the most impressive we have ever known in so large an assembly. The spectacle of a woman's slender hand so thoroughly ruling an immense multitude, has in it a touch of the sublime."

Closing Out Sale—Goods at Very Low Prices—Great Bargains.

Being about to change my business, I must close out my entire stock, store, fixtures and lease by January 1st. I have, therefore, commenced a complete and positive closing out sale, and will offer at greatly reduced prices, Redingotes, Suits, Wrappers, Overcoats, Cloaks, Felt Skirts, Muslin and Merino Underwear, Real Hair Switches and Hair Ornaments, Trimmed Hats and Normandy Bonnets, Infants' Robes, Cloaks and Merino Hoods, Guipure Laces, Beaded Gimps, Silk Fringes, and all goods found in a first class trimming store.

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The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following description of